MASSILLON DAILY INDEPENDENT.

VOL. 1. NO. 106 MASSILLON, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1887. PRICE TWO CENTS.

HUMBERGER'S

Are Showing a Magnificent line of

Dress Goods.

All the new things, with Trimmings to match.

We will offer today a great job in

Fine Linen Towels.

Just See Them.

$1.25, $1.50 and $2.00 Towels, all to go at

75 cents each.

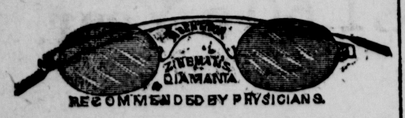
Only 10 doz. in the lot.

Respectfully,

HUMBERGER'S

Warwick Block.

SPECTACLES



Correctly Fitted to the Eye at

C. C. MILLER'S,

37 East Main Street.

G. LIV. RYDER'S

FIRE

Insurance Agency.

—ESTABLISHED 1860.—

Largest Fire Insurance Agency in the City.

No. 8 S. Erie Street.

C. F. VON KANEL,

HEADQUARTERS FOR

American Watches

OF ALL KINDS.

Call and Get Prices.

No. 5 West Main Street,

MASSILLON, - - OHIO.

FIRST ARRIVAL

—OF—

FALL DRESS GOODS

and all the Novelties in the Trimming Line, now on sale at

RICKS' STORE,

WILL BE SOLD CHEAP.

New Shapes and Styles in Queensware and Glassware.

CALL AND BE CONVINCED.

We have the latest novelties in all classes of ware. Prices as low as any consistent with good quality.

BEE HIVE GROCERY.

FOR

BOOTS & SHOES

GO TO JOHN FIELBERTH

NO. 9 CANAL ST.

LUTZ & GRAZE,

GROCERIES.

You lose money or fail to get the best goods for the price every time you buy Groceries or Table supplies without calling on

LUTZ & GRAZE.

We have some special offers on Japan and Young Hyson Teas.

BARGAINS.

Seekers in Mens', Boys' and Childrens'

CLOTHING

Are requested to call at the ARCADE and examine our goods. Prices bound to suit at

J. & H. DIELHENN,

9 and 11 East Main, and 2, 4 and 6 South Erie Streets.

R. A. PINN,

Real Estate Dealer,

Attorney-at-Law,

—AND—

U. S. Pension Ag't.

Keeps on hand all kinds of pension blanks.

No. 24 East Main Street, Massilon, O

Two houses on West Cherry street.
House and lot on Akron street, one lot north of State street.
One cheap dwelling house in Taylor Clay's addition to Massillon, North of Cherry street.
5¼ acres of land, well improved, in 4th ward

Coal Leases

Of the most desirable form, and Check

WEIGHMAN'S BLANKS

are kept in stock at the Independent Printing Office,

COOING TIME.

WARRANTED FOR Twenty-one Years.

Gold-Filled Case,

Stem Winder Watch for

$19.00.

At Coleman's.

NOW FOR

Bargains.

We have just received a new line of

Decorated Gold Band Dinner and Chamber Sets.

New Style Cut and Pressed Table Glassware, Gold Band Goods in open stock at low prices.

Will give some of our prices.

Decorated Dinner Sets, $12.00, $13.00, &c.
Decorated Chamber Sets, $6.00, $7.00, &c.
Decorated Cups and Saucers, 50 cents.
Decorated Plates, 25, 35 and 50 cents per set.

Special Price on Mason and Standard Fruit Jars in Gross Lots.

Also a full line of first-class Groceries at prices that cannot be duplicated.

A call will convince you.

DIELHENN BROS.

DRUGS & BOOKS.

Z. T. BALTZLY'S

Have a complete stock of

Book Satchels and Holders, Tablets, Slates and Pencils in GREAT VARIETY.

School Books and School supplies, at Wholesale and Retail.

PHIL. BLUMENSCHEIN, Manufacturer of Fine Cigars, Retail Dealer in Cigars, Smokers' Articles, News Dealer, Candies, etc. Factory over Arcade Clothing Store, corner Main and Erie streets.

Retail Store, Hotel Conrad.

SALMAGUNDI.

TO-DAYS DOINGS IN THIS TOWN.

And Hints as to What They are Doing in Many Others.

Mr. John J. Snyder has gone to Cincinnati.

Miss Jennie Overton is visiting Canton friends.

Mrs. Cobbs and Mrs. Bekan, of Akron, are the guests of Mr. W. H. McCall.

Miss Greta Budd, of Elyria, is visiting her sister Mr. C. G. Skinner.

Mr. and Mrs. W. K. L. Warwick and family have returned from Chautauqua.

"Welcome firemen !Fresh beer," is the legend most conspicuous in Canton today. So says the Democrat.

Mr. and Mrs. D. F. Ogle, of Bellaire, are visiting their daughter, Mrs. Z. T. Shrock on South East street.

The Hon. J. G. Warwick and wife returned last night from their summer trip to Saratoga and other eastern resorts.

Miss Nellie Freaner has returned from a long vacation in Hagerstown, Md., and several other cities in the East.

Mrs. C. W. Kline had her pocket picked last night on Ft. Wayne train No. 3. She lost $11.

The Salvation Army here was assisted Tuesday night by thirteen soldiers from the Massillon barracks.—Dalton Gazette.

William Gibler was down from Massillon this week, on a visit to C. A. Scheu and family.—Iron Valley Reporter.

Miss Jackson, of Ft. Dodge, Utah, is visiting Miss Eva Phillips, and will accompany her to Andover Seminary, near Boston.—Canton Repository.

Don't forget the grand display of Haviland's chinaware at Deilhenn Bros'., September 3, by Walter Haviland. The ladies are especially invited.

Akron has struck gas and is up with the procession. That's one thorn removed. But Akron's base ball club—well, that isn't a thorn; it's a regular spike.—Akron Beacon.

Drilling is now going forward once more at gas well No. 4, and the depth of 598 feet has been reached. At No. 5 no work has been done to-day. The hole is pretty well filled with salt water.

There were fully four hundred Knights of Labor from Massillon and their wives and others coming from that place swelled the number to six hundred.—Akron Beacon.

Work at the hollowware glass works commenced Thursday morning. The window glass factories have not started as the wage question is not settled. Reed & Co's new establishment is not quite finished yet.

Fremont and Elyria papers have been squabbling for six months over the relative importance of a little manufacturing concern that has been vibrating between the towns willing to pay the largest bonus, and another in the same line of business which is just being organized.

George Panyard, a Massillon youth, scraped together $28.25 and started west to make fame and fortune. While at Orville he fell in with George Hoffman, William Moore, and Chantry Piper, all boys under nineteen years of age, who beat him and robbed him of his money. Marshall Hall, of Orville, went to Massillon, where the three young scamps lived, and captured Hoffman and Moore last week, and on Monday caught Piper. They are all in jail now under the charge of highway robbery.—Wooster Republican.

Speaking of the firemen's races held at Canton yesterday, the Repository says: The contest for hose carts attracted an immense crowd of people to North Walnut street this afternoon where the races took place. There were five entries, the runs resulting as follows: Massillon No. 1, 36 seconds; Alliance No. 1, 38 seconeds; Flickner, of Tiffin, 32¾ seconds; Independent, of Salem, 32¾ seconds; Good Intent, of Wooster, 34¼ seconds. The Tiffin and Salem companies being a tie, they were ordered to run over again and this deciding contest for first place had not been finished at the hour of going to press.

The other day Bernard Smith, an ingenuous youth from Jackson township, walked into Dielhenn's clothing store and politely requested an advance of two dollars to be charged to Mrs. Halter, also of Jackson township, an old patron, by whom he claimed he was employed. The engaging young man's desire was gratified, but when Mrs. Halter appeared she promptly denied his right to obtain money in that way, and said that it was an old trick of his. For the present he has disappeared. His friends in the clothing store are looking for him.

To-Night's Concert.

The following progamme will be rendered by the Harmonia band from the stand this evening, weather permitting:

Overture—Le Elegant.....Pettee.
Victory Polka.....T. V. Short.
Medley—Ye Olden Time.....Beyer
Serenade.....R. Clerens.
Selection from Troubadour.....Verdi.

Home-grown nutmeg melons at Fred W. Albrecht's.

They Got There Just the Same.

Special Dispatch to the Independent:

CLEVELAND, September 1, 7 p. m.—The Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling excursion train to Akron left Massillon ten minutes after the Wheeling & Lake Erie train, and arrived at Akron ten minutes ahead of it. The C., L. & W. is the old reliable and is still ahead.

J. L. GREEN,
Excursion Agent.

A Word of Explanation.

Special Dispatch to the Independent:

TOLEDO, September 2—The W. & L. E. train to Akron reached its destination behind the C. L. & W. train because of a 50 minutes delay at Orrville, caused by an error made by a C. A. & C. operator. But for this it would have beat in the race. The C. L. & W. passengers were not landed at the picnic grounds, and most of them boarded the W. & L. E. train at the Akrom station, and did the same thing in the evening. The W. & L. E. train arrived in Massillon 1:45 minutes ahead of the C. L. & W. excursion

R. C. KLINE,
Traveling Passenger Agent.

THE THEATRICAL SEASON.

A Bright Outlook for the Public and The Profession.

Bucher's opera house is being put in apple-pie order for the coming season, and the managers are moving everything to get a good line of attractions In the way of improvements, a badly needed new stage floor is being built, new scenery is being added, the auditorium is being renovated, and the lower halls calsomined. The season's attractions are not all known to the managers yet, but the following bookings have already been made:

Hart's Comedy Comedy, Charles A. Gardiner, Fortune's Foundling, Clara Louisa Kellogg, Thatcher Primrose and West Minstrel, Michael Strogoff, Sallie Hinton Company, A Huge Joke Company, Little Nuggets Company, A Cold Day, A Knight of Labor, Ohio Church Choir Company, Gilmore's Band, Puddle's Pond, Bell Ringer of St. Pauls, Fifth Avenue Theater Company, Scorer Willaw Comedy Company, Minnie Maddern, Human Nature, Pauline Markham, Rice Hart & Ryman's Minstrels, Hamersly Comic Opera Company, Thrown Upon the World, Baldwin Theater Company, Hilarity Comedy Company, Our Jonathan, Jim the Penman. Will open the fall and winter season with Miss Minnie Maddern, October 5th, with In Spite of All.

THE TEACHERS OF STARK,

AND THEIR DOINGS AT CANAL FULTON.

A Resume of the Third Day's Work.

CANAL FULTON, September 1.—President Yohe called the Teachers' Association to order at the usual time this morning. After music and devotional exercises by Dr. Schaeffer, the roll was called and there were found to be one hundred and fifty present, a large insrease over the day before.

On motion of Mr. McKean, a committee on resolutions was appointed, consisting of Messrs. McKean, J. F. Niesz, E. M. Frantz, Miss Josie Bartholemy and Miss Carrie E. Glines. Dr. Ellis then lectured upon grammar, confining his remarks to the subject of primary language lessons. After recess, Dr. Schaffer concluded his addres upon Psychology, treating especially of the culture of the understanding. Dr. Ellis once more took up the topic of mensuration, illustrating in a clear manner by the use of an improved apparatus. When he had finished, Dr. Schaeffer concluded his lecture upon Geography.

Mr. Lester Nave, of West Brookfield, then read a brilliant and scholarly paper upon "Incentives to Teachers for Self Improvement." It was discussed by Messrs. Burrell, Tagart, Carter and Dr. Ellis. At this point a little diversion occurred in the shape of a lively discussion as to who should take photographs of the institute members.

In the evening Dr. Ellis spoke on the subject of the Ordinance of 1787. This has been the great day of the institute, and the attendance will be lighter tomorrow, when the exercises close.

EAST GREENVILLE.

Farmers are cutting off corn.

Mr. and Mrs. George Reinoehl, of of Marshallville, spent Sunday visiting Mr. John Walter.

Mr. George Lawrence, from near Reedsburg was the guest of Mr. Jacob Kittinger, Sunday.

Tuscarawas township is well represented at the teachers' institute, at Canal Fulton.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Dehoff, of Darke county, O., are visiting old acquaintances in this vicinity.

"Here you are." A 14k Gold Filled Watch for $14. Warranted for 21 years at C. C. Miller's.

The weekly INDEPENDENT will be furnished for 25 cents, until the close of the campaign.

NAVARRE.

Mrs. Shorb, of Canton, is the guest of the Hall family.

Betha Miller, who has spent her vacation at Bolivar, returned home on Saturday.

Some mischievous boys threw the American Express Company's cart into the middle of the canal, Sunday night.

Miss Viola Goshorn has gone to Beaver Falls, Pa., to visit friends.

Mr. and Mrs. Wood, of East Greenville, O., were guests of the Weidman family, over Sunday.

Rev. O. W. Slusser will preach his farewell sermon in the U. B. church next Sunday evening; and also Rev. O. G. St. John, of the M. E. church, will preach his farewell sermon one week from Sunday.

It is not widely known, but the fact is, there was a quiet wedding in the west end a few days ago, and it don't require a Carpenter to spot the contracting parties.

ELTON.

Orlando McFarren, V. S., is visiting friends in this neighborhood.

Miss Dora King is spending the week with relatives.

Mr. Dan. Boughman is suffering from a severe attack of sciatic rheumatism.

Mr. Wm. McFarren has been summoned to Canton to serve as petit juror.

Friends of Miss Mary Kouth, from Paul's, spent Sunday with her.

Domestic infelicity in Elton is increasing, the blighting cause of it all continuing to flourish like the green bay tree, and holding forth seven days a week.

Rev. Mays is in from the East on a visit.

Mr. John Everts, who has been ill since his father's death, is improving.

"Aunt" Catherine Doty is lying very sick at the home of Mr. Peter Koehler.

Our candidates were fairly represented at the Crystal Springs picnic—the other party equally so.

Owing to a mistake the Sunday school convention at Justus turned out to be a singing or musical convention, with the Rev. Slusser as director.

DALTON.

Misses Areta and Clara Miller are visiting friends at Sterling.

Miss Millie Quimel, of Wooster, returned home on Monday, after an extended visit at the residence of Dr. Pope.

First class stories are afloat here, and some of a sensational kind.

Mrs. Eliza Goudy is dangerously ill at this writing, and her recovery is considered doubtful.

Mr. and Mrs. F. E. Horbach are visiting friends at Westerville this week. They expect to attend the State fair at Columbus.

M. F. McDowell is all O. K. It is another boy. All getting along well.

Miss Lou Eckhart attended the Institute at Wooster last week,

By the premature discharge of a self setting revolver, Fred Montbaron blew a hole through his index finger.

David Gallagher, of the G. A. R., was in town Wednesday to see his old comrade, George Slusser. It has been a year since their annual reunion.

The schools open here on next Monday, and the prospects are that a good attendance can be expected.

Mr. Fred Weiss, of Dundee, will take charge of the store of W. C. Eckhart, on Main street.

W. P. Hatfield will move to West Salem and make his home there.

J. P. Fiscus and wife, of Tycippus, Pa., visited John M. Fiscus here a few bays. They were returning from Dakota.

There were some parties here last week one night from Lawrence who should have been arrested for destruction of public property. We hear our official knew of it, but did not do anything.

GROVE CITY.

Mr. William Hollinger is back from his western trip.

Mr. Charles Cupples has accepted a position in New Philadelphia.

Mr. John Wefler will build a new barn.

Last Friday night the house owned by Joseph Stansbury, one mile west of Pigeon Run, was burnt to the ground; the house was empty at the time. He will rebuild.

The report given in the American of the Bender barn, burnt at this place, is a mistake. The loss will not reach seven hundred dollars; the insurance is four hundred dollars,

The English crop of apples is under the average; the Canada crop is smaller than last year, while in Nova Scotia the crop is about two-thirds as large as it was last season.

In Japan both men and women smoke metal pipes, and women are as inveterate smokers as men.

Massillon Independent.

[WEEKLY ESTABLISHED IN 1863.]
[DAILY ESTABLISHED IN 1887.]
PUBLISHED BY
THE INDEPENDENT COMPANY,
Independent Building,
No. 20 E. Main Street,
MASSILLON, - - OHIO.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

DAILY.

One Year	$5 00
Six Months	2 50
Three Months	1 25

WEEKLY.

One Year	$1.50
Six Months	1.00
Three Months	.50

Contributions on subjects of general and local interest are solicited and the use of the columns of this paper to agitate proper matters is urged. Advertising rates will be furnished upon application.

THE DAILY INDEPENDENT wishes to be at once a pleasure and convenience to the people of Massillon. It wants them to read it, think about it, and write to it. It wishes them to consider it their property and not a private enterprise. If this is done there will be no limit to its usefulness.

The Independent's Telephone No. is 72.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1887.

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY.

Stark County.

Sheriff, Augustus Leininger.
Coroner, George B. Cock.
Recorder, J. E. Dougherty.
Treasurer, Hiram Doll.
Auditor, Patrick Manley.
Clerk of Court, John McGregor.
Common Pleas Judges, Anson Pease and Roger Raley.
Probate Judge. J. P. Fawcett.
Commissioners, Jacob Schmachtenberger, Alonzo Smith and C. F. Laiblin.
Surveyor, R. Z. Wise.

City of Massillon.

Mayor, Josiah Frantz.
Marshal, Adam Wendling.
Solicitor, Otto E. Young.
Treasurer, J. W. Foltz.
Clerk, Joseph R. White.

Massillon Time Tables.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILROAD

East.	West.
No. 8 2 49 a. m.	No. 1 3 50 a. m.
No. 10 9 27 a. m.	No. 3 5 52 p. m.
No. 12 10 11 p. m.	No. 7 1 55 p. m.
No. 4 3 20 p. m.	No. 9 11 13 a. m.
Local 12 00 m	Local 8 35 a. m.

CLEVELAND, LORAIN & WHEELING RAILROAD.

North.	South.
No. 2 6 10 a. m.	No. 5 6 10 a. m.
No. 4 3 45 p. m.	No. 1 9 59 a. m.
No. 6 arrives 10	No. 3 7 13 p. m.
Local 12 45 p. m.	Local 10 55 a. m.

WHEELING & LAKE ERIE RAILWAY.

North.	South.
No. 4 8 15 a. m.	No. 3 7 42 a. m.
No. 6 1 05 p. m.	No. 5 1 20 p. m.
No. 8 5 56 p. m.	No. 7 6 20 p. m.
Local 8 35 a. m.	Local 3 05 p. m.

THE REPUBLICA COUNTY NOMINATIONS.

For Probate Judge,
JACOB P. FAWCETT.
For Prosecuting Attorney,
CLINTON C. BOW.
For County Treasurer,
HIRAM DOLL.
For Sheriff,
RICHARD B. CRAWFORD.
For County Commissioner.
JONAS W. WEARSTLER.
For Infirmary Director,
T. C. PUTMAN.
For Representatives,
JACOB GROSSMAN.
GEORGE W. WILHELM.

"The best paved city in Ohio" is the reputation Massillon has carved out for itself.

Are Salvation Army exhorters ever afflicted with preacher's sore throat?

Is there any one who can give one valid reason why Mr. Sailer should not be allowed to widen his sidewalk?

John McBride, candidate for State Senator on the Democratic ticket, was not prominent in the Akrom labor demonstration yesterday.

Notwithstanding that election day in Ohio is now one month later than it used to be, all preliminary campaign work commences just about the usual time.

"General" T. E. Powell has dropped from the gaze of the public since that foolish incident took place in which Goveners Foraker and Wilson made themselves conspicuous.

In what an unpleasant condition Ohio miners would be placed if their leader, John McBride, should be elected State Senator, and be thereby compelled to resign his position as their president. Would he resign?

When everybody gets in the habit of making honest returns to the assessor there will be no talk about the inequality of taxation. The system of undervaluations is so bad that we are all suspicious of each other.

Is there no rule about cleaning gutters? Most of the buisness men take pains to attend to this work at frequent intervals, but still there are a great many who ought to be spurred in. For sanitary reasons, gutters should be thoroughly cleaned at least once a week.

It is monstrous that any railroad is allowed to maintain grade crossings of highways without flagmen or gates. In Western Europe all crossings are guarded in this way, and it ought to be so here. A railroad which kills ten people a week at crossings, ought to be indicted for murder.—Springfield Republican.

ABOUT TREMONT STREET.

"A Citizen" Objects o What the Council has done.

Possibly the city council has made a mistake in passing the resolution authorizing the committees on streets and paving to set stakes for a street fifty feet wide on East Tremont street, for it would seem that it has no more right to narrow East Tremont street than West Tremont street, for over forty years ago East Tremont street was laid out and duly platted for a street sixty feet wide, which was the width according to Legislature, enacted at that time.

While perhaps the majority of the citizens living on said street, in their anxiety to have its lines settled so that they may improve their property, would probably acquiesce in a fifty-foot street, yet a street of that width would not be legal; the Legislature in passing such an act had in contemplation the rights of the traveling public. It is not reasonable to suppose that the council has any more authority to donate to private individuals ten feet in width along the line of that part of the street, than to deprive the public of ten feet of their rights, in this matter.

If the gentlemen of the council will proceed according to law, and employ an engineer competent to find the original lines, they will have no difficulty in the matter. A CITIZEN.

C. C. Miller, the Jewerer, makes a speciality of fiting of fitting spectacles.

SACO'S SENSATION.

Nothing Heard of the Boy Absconder or Any of the Stolen Bonds.

SACO, Me., Sept. 2.—Friends of Frank McNeely, the absconding boy clerk of the Saco Savings bank, think he is deranged. They say that he has been acting very queerly lately. No one but the president and treasurer was supposed to know how to open the inside safe, but McNeely must have studied the combination when the vault was open during the treasurer's absence, and found it an easy task. He had been living beyond his means ever since he worked at the bank. He wore fine clothing, hired livery teams and always had plenty of spending money. McNeely left many bills unpaid, besides money borrowed from friends. A few days ago he told a friend he expected to be thousands of miles away in September. His mother is completely prostrated. His brother Harry, who holds a responsible position in the American express office, has gone to Montreal in search of the absconder.

The bank officials are now of the opinion that McNeely confiscated the bonds on the 1st of August while engaged in cutting coupons and that he did not gain access to the security vaults on the day he left. What disposal he made of the negotiable bonds in not known. He had been making frequent visits to Portsmouth of late, and it is supposed he was taking steps toward selling them. In place of the package of bonds stolen he left a paper dummy shaped like a package of bonds.

Death of the Spotted Man.

WASHINGTON C. H., O., Sept. 2.—James F. Chavous, the spotted man, is dead. He was born in Mecklenburg, Va., sixty-nine years ago. In 1846 he and his wife secured their "free papers" and emigrated to Ohio, locating in this county. Some forty years ago Chavous, who was a colored man, noticed a white spot coming on one of his eyelids. This white spot continued to spread, and other white spots made their appearance from time to time on various parts of his body. The spots were almost as white as marble, and Chavous thought he could look forward to the time when he would have as white skin as the whitest man that ever lived. Year after year the white spots enlarged until the time of his death, when he was almost as spotted as a leopard. Physicians have on various occasions examined the case with a view to ascertaining, if possible, the cause of this peculiar freak of nature, but they found it impossible to arrive at any definite conclusion.

Tolliver's Slayers Acquitted.

MOREHEAD, Ky., Sept. 2.—Hiram Pigman and Ap Perry, indicted for the murder of Craig Tolliver, were acquitted by the jury. Four attorneys, led by Taylor Young, represented the commonwealth, and Wallace McGuire, J. G. Cassidy, of Fleming county, J. F. Hazelrigg, and Boone Logan defended the prisoners. The verdict was no surprise, and meets the approval of the public. John Trumb, indicted for shooting Howard Logan, gave himself up, and is now in jail. He and Morse Little, charged with the murder of a man named Morrow, will be tried this week.

Blown to Pieces By Dynamite.

LOGANSPORT, Ind., Sept. 2.—While Henry Pletcher was blasting stumps on John Hill's farm, about five miles from this city, yesterday, fifty dynamite cartridges that he had about his person were, by some unknown means, exploded. Pletcher was literally blown to pieces, parts of his body being found over a hundred yards distant. His breast bone was suspended in a tree, about fifty feet high, while his tongue was found near where the explosion occurred. Pletcher was about twenty-three years old, and came from Elkhart, where his parents reside.

Silently Stole Away.

ELKHART, Ind., Sept. 2.—Maj. Lawson, "the only survivor of the Khartoum massacre and intimate friend of Chinese Gordon," was advertised to lecture here last night. When the opera house was comfortably filled the occupant of the ticket office and two confederates silently stole away.

The Earthquake Anniversary.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Sept. 2.—Probably nine-tenths of the colored people in the city were out in the open air holding religious services last night. It was the first anniversary of the great earthquake.

American Librarians' Association.

ROUND LAKE PARK, N. Y., Sept. 2.—About 200 delegates from all parts of the country are attending the ninth annual meeting of the American Librarians' associat the Round Island house.

A Farmer Assigns.

CUYAHOGA FALLS, O., Sept. 2.—J. L. Mix, a farmer living west of here, assigned for the benefit of creditors to J. A. Motz, Esq. Reported liabilities, $3,000; assets, eighty acres of ground.

Rumors of an Engineers' Strike.

WAUKESHA, Wis., Sept. 2.—It is rumored that the locomotive engineers of the Wisconsin Central railroad will strike because H. S. Barnes, the general master mechanic, is distasteful to them.

POINTED PARAGRAPHS.

Topics of the Times Given in a Terse and Spicy Manner.

Cholera is decreasing in Italy, owing to cooler weather.

Germany is seriously considering taxing foreign securities.

Kimball & Clark's sawmill, Hurley, Wis., burned. Loss $100,000.

Bishop Harris, distinguished Methodist clergyman, of New York, is dying.

Master Workman Powderly, it is said, will go to Ireland in October to help home rule.

Engineers Sinks and Brooks were killed by a collision of wild engines near St. Paul Wednesday.

The threatened riot over race troubles at Petersburg, Va., has been averted by the presence of militia.

Southern Pacific railroad has reduced fares from ten to five cents per mile in Arizona and New Mexico.

Armour & Co. are building the largest grain elevator in the world—capacity 2,000,000 bushels—at Chicago.

Chicago labor societies celebrate their third annual picnic Monday. A monster procession will be a feature.

A meteor, ten feet in diameter, struck an electric light wire in Spokane Falls, W. T., bursting in to millions of pieces.

Five hundred tailors in different sections of the country have withdrawn from the Knights of Labor to unite with their own union.

Nineteen damage suits, aggregating $127,000, have been filed against the Toledo, Peoria & Western railroad by Chatsworth victims.

Cashier Bartlett, of the Sumter, S. C., National bank, absconded with $80,000, which was $30,000 more than the bank's capital.

G. W. Wilkins, the failed lumberman and boat-builder, Kittaning, Pa., has gone to Canada with $50,000 cash assets, leaving $100,000 liabilities.

Dozens of St. Louis Democrats say they will hang out Cleveland pictures during the G. A. R. parade and give the procession a chance to go under or around them.

Nunnesheimer & Klein, general merchants, failed for $93,000, and A. Goldsberg, clothing, failed for $11,000, Texarkana, Ark., and both closed on attachments. Both firms have Cincinnati creditors.

Otto Schact, a woodworker of Brooklyn, abused his wife and she left him. Wednesday he found her and shot at her. She dropped and feigned death. Thinking he had killed her, Otto fired a ball into his own head, his dead body falling across the prostrate woman.

The Weather.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2. — Indications—Slightly warmer, fair weather, local rains, light to fresh winds generally southerly.

Shrouded in Mystery.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 2.—Wednesday Henry King, a married and wealthy man, whose home is in Georgetown, O., came to Cincinnati to attend Rome Under Nero. While in the city he was entertained by a brother-in-law, George Straub, at 611 Elm street. He was assigned to a front room, second story. At 3:30 a. m. Mr. Straub was aroused by a crash, as if something from King's room had dropped to the pavement. An investigation having been made it was found that King had fallen from the second-story window to the street below. He struck squarely on his head, crushing it horribly. Dr. Schwagmeyer was called and pronounced his injuries fatal. He is still living, but unconscious. How the accident occurred is a mystery.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

Quotations of the Money, Stock, Produce and Cattle Markets for Sept. 1.

NEW YORK—Money 7 per cent. Exchange weak. Governments steady.

Currency sixes, 122 bid; four coupons, 125⅞; four-and-a-halfs, 108⅜ bid.

The stock market opened active, and during the first half hour on a steady buying prices advanced ¼ to 1¾ per cent. This was followed by some unloading. Western Union was especially pressed for sale on the announcement that the Commercial Cable company would reduce its rates. This caused a reaction of ⅛ to 1 per cent. by 11 o'clock, under the lead of the stock named. Toward midday there was a steadier feeling. Western Union was bid up, and at the present writing figures are about the best of the morning.

Bur. & Quincy	137	Mich. Central	83¼
Canadian Pacific	51¾	Missouri Pacific	94¼
Canadian South'n	53¾	N. Y. Central	10.¾
Central Pacific	36¾	Northwestern	114⅜
C., C., C. & I.	50	Northern Pacific	26¾
Del & Hudson	99⅜	do preferred	53¾
Del., Lack. & W.	129¾	Ohio & Miss	24¾
Denver & Rio G.	25½	Pacific Mail	39⅜
Erie seconds	30⅜	Reading	56⅛
Illinois Central	118¾	Rock Island	125
Jersey Central	72¾	St. Paul	82½
Kansas & Texas	25¾	do preferred	118½
Lake Shore	93½	Union Pacific	54¾
Louisville & Nash	63½	Western Union	73¾

Cincinnati.

FLOUR—Fancy, $3.55@3.90; family, $3.10@3.55.
WHEAT—No. 3 red, 68@70c; No. 2, 71¼@72c.
CORN—No. 3 mixed, 43½c; No. 2 mixed, 43½@44c.
OATS—No. 3 mixed, 27@27½c; No. 2 mixed, 27½@28c; No. 3 white, 2.@30c.
PORK—Family, $15.50@15.75; regular, $14.75@15.00.
LARD—Kettle, 7@7¼c.
BACON—Short, clear sides, 9¼@9.30c.
CHEESE—Prime to choice Ohio, 11@11½c; New York, 11½@12c.
POULTRY—Common chickens, $2.10@2.25 per dozen; fair to prime, $2.50@2.75; choice, $2.90@3.00.
WOOL—Unwashed medium clothing, 25@26c; fine merino, 18@20c; common, 17@18c; fleece-washed medium clothing, 30@31c; combing, 31@32c; fine merino X and XX, 28@29c; burr and cotts, 16@18c; tub-washed, 28@38c; pulled, 28@31c.
HAY—No. 1 timothy, $14.0.@15.00; No. 2, $12.50@13.00; mixed, $10.00@11.00; prairie, $8.00@9.00; wheat, oats and rye straw, $6.00@7.00.
CATTLE—Good to choice butchers', $3.10@3.85; fair, $2.35@3.00; common, $1.50@2.25; stockers and feeders, $2.50@3.00; yearlings and calves, $2.00@2.75.
HOGS—Select butchers', $5.30@5.50; fair to good packing, $5.10@5.35; fair to good light, $4.70@5.00; common, $4.00@4.70; culls, $3.35@3.90.
SHEEP—Common to fair, $2.50@3.25; good to choice, $3.50@4.25; common to fair lambs, $4.00@4.75; good to choice, $5.00@5.65.

New York.

WHEAT—No. 1 state red, 80¼c; No. 2 red winter, 0½c; October, 81¼c.
CORN—Mixed, 51¼c; September, 49¾c.
OATS—No. 1 white state, 35c; No. 2, 31¾c.
CATTLE—$4.25@5.25 per 100 lbs. live weight.
HOGS—$5.00@5.85 per 100 lbs.
SHEEP—$4.25@5.25 per 100 lbs. live weight.
COTTON—Quiet; middling uplands, 9 15-16c; do New Orleans, 10 1-16c; September, 9.44c; October, 9.32c; November, 9.27c; December, 9.27c; January, 9.32c; February, 9.37; March, 9.45c; April, 9.52c.

Pittsburg.

CATTLE—Slow and lower; prime, $4.25@4.50; fair to good, $4.50@4.90; common medium, $3.50@4.00; common, $3.00@3.25; receipts, 380; shipments, 304.
HOGS—Active; receipts, 1,400 head; shipments, 1,800 head; Philadelphias, $5.50@5.0; Yorkers, $5.25@5.35; grassers and light, $5.15@5.10.
SHEEP—Firm; receipts, 3,800 head; shipments, 3,200 head. Prime, $4.00@4.40; fair to good, $3.75@4.25; common, $1.50@4.00.

Chicago.

CATTLE—Choice to extra shipping, $3.20@5.10; mixed, $1.50@4.25; stockers and feeders, $1.0@3.20.
HOGS—Fair to good, $5.10@5.35; mixed packing, $4.85@5.00; choice heavy, $5.0 @5.4 .
SHEEP—Common, $2. 0@4. 0; lambs, $4.25@5.35.

Toledo.

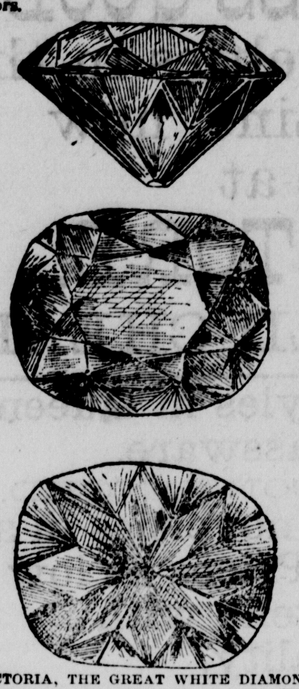
WHEAT — Quiet; cash, 74½c; October, 75¾c.
CORN—Steady; cash, 43¼c; October, 46c.
OATS—Firm; cash, 26c; October 27c.

SCIENCE AND PROGRESS.

A SIMPLE LITTLE INSTRUMENT THAT MEASURES SUNSHINE.

How Patterns of Delicate Lace Work May be Reproduced in Solid Iron—An Account of the Largest Brilliant in the World.

Victoria, the Great White Diamond, or the Imperial, as it has been more recently called, is described in detail with illustrations, in a late number of Science, by George F. Kuntz of New York city. As this is the largest brilliant in the world, the following items and illustrations are here reproduced from Mr. Kuntz's communication for the benefit of our readers.



VICTORIA, THE GREAT WHITE DIAMOND.

Strangely enough it is not positively known where this stone was originally found, though it is believed that it was discovered by some one in one of the Kimberley mines, South Africa. The original weight of the stone was 457½ carats, 3 1-60 ounces, Troy. In order to obtain the brilliant form of cutting, a piece was cleaved off which furnished a 19 carat diamond and was sold to the King of Portugal for £4,000. The cutting of the large stone was done at Amsterdam, and it required twelve months. In its finished condition the stone weighs 180 carats, and is a beautiful steel blue diamond, acknowledged as the largest brilliant in the world.

It is 39.5 mm. (1 9-16 inches) long, 30 mm. (1 11-64 inches) wide, and 23 mm. (15-16 of an inch) thick, being exceeded in size by one diamond only, the Orloff, belonging to the Russian crown, which weighs 194¾ carats, but is a large deep rose, and not a brilliant. The Victoria exceeds the Regent in weight by 44 1-8 carats. The Kohinoor weighs only 106 1-16 carats.

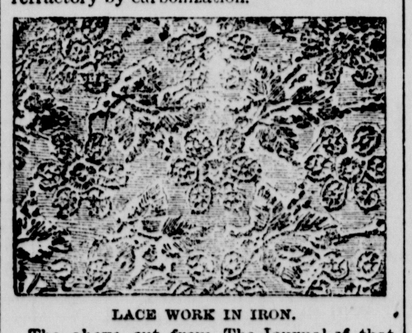
The three figures in the cut give the front, back, and side features of the stone. It will be observed that the form is not entirely even, and that on one side of the girdle there is quite a flat place, a natural unpolished surface, necessary, in cutting, to preserve the large weight of the stone. It is, however, a perfect 58 facet brilliant. The stone today is held by a London syndicate for £200,000.

Measuring Sunshine.

There are scattered over various portions of the country instruments which catch every ray of sunshine and write it down indelibly, so that looking at the picture presented, we may see at a glance whether such and such a day was really fine or cloudy. The contrivance by which this is effected is exceedingly simple, consisting, as it does, of nothing more than a solid glass ball set on a pedestal with a surrounding frame in which to place at a suitable angle a little strip of blue cardboard, where the effect is seen in a scorched patch of more or less distinctness. As the relative position of the sun changes the scorch changes too, so that at the end of a bright, sunny day the picture on the card consists of a long, scorched line. By measuring this line we get a record of the number of hours' sunshine prevalent during the day. The instrument, although commendably simple, has one great drawback. If the brilliancy of the sun's rays be shrouded even to a very small extent by mist, or by a thin veil of cirrus cloud, the heat produced is insufficient to produce a burn on the card.

Novel Process of Iron Casting.

At a recent meeting of the Franklin institute, Mr. Outerbridge gave an account of a new process by which the patterns of the most delicate lace work may be reproduced in solid iron by casting it directly upon the fabric, which has been previously rendered refractory by carbonization.



LACE WORK IN IRON.

The above cut from The Journal of that institute represents a casting in gray iron upon a piece of thin embroidered summer dress goods, and shows clearly the minutest stitches in the original fabric. The most important part of the process, explains Science News, is the carbonization of the material to be copied. The cloth is placed in an iron box surrounded by powdered charcoal and covered closely. It is then heated with a gradually increasing temperature till smoke ceases to escape, when it is raised to a white heat, and kept so for at least two hours. After cooling, the cloth is found to be converted into this peculiar graphite like variety of carbon, and can be placed in a mold filled with common foundry sand, and molten iron run in upon it in the usual way. A perfect reproduction of the pattern in the solid metal is obtained.

Aside from a cheap and easy method of ornamenting iron, there will doubtless be found many practical applications of the process; among others, a plate of iron thus prepared can be used as a die for embossing or stamping wood, leather, paper or similar substances.

To Remove Ink Stains.

For the removal of ink stains from the skin, oxalic acid is probably the simplest and cheapest agent for removing stains of iron ink. A mixture of equal parts oxalic and citric acid is still better, as it seems to have more solvent action. Violet aniline ink is readily removed by washing with a mixture of alcohol and acetic acid.

To the Ladies.

Dr. Von Schneider will deliver a free lecture to ladies only, at his reception room in Bammerlin's block on Erie street, Friday, September 2d, at 2 p. m. No gentlemen admitted.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Please announce the name of E. C. Ross, of Carroll county, for the office of State Senator, subject to the decision of the Republican senatorial convention.

Please announce the name of T. C. SNYDER as a candidate for the office of State Senator, subject to the decision of the Republican Senatorial convention.

Please announce the name of ROBERT RALEY as a candidate for Common Pleas Judge in this subdivision of this judicial district, subject to the decision of the Republican judicial convention.

Wants of various kinds, not to occupy more than five lines, will be inserted twice in these columns free of all charge. Should they exceed the allotted space, or be published by request more often than twice, a moderate charge will be made. The publishers wish patrons to avail themselves freely of this offer.

WANTED.

ORGANIST—The German Evangelical St. John's Church wishes to engage the services of an organist. Persons desiring the place will please make written application, stating salary wanted, to Paul Kirchofer.

Information of relatives of J. C. Wilhelm who was killed at Miles City, Montana, September 7th, 188 . County papers, please copy. J. W. Neims, Box 153, San Marcial, N. M. 102-10t

Notice to Contractors.

BIDS will be received by City Clerk J. R. White at the Union National Bank up to 12 o'clock noon, September 14, 1887, for an electric closed circuit non-intering fire alarm, to consist of fifteen (15) non-interfering closed circuit fire alarm boxes, which shall contain a Stover test switch, whereby each box can be tested both mechanically and electrically, tapping its own number within itself, without striking the engine house apparatus; also one 15-inch combined gong and indicator for engine house; one 6-inch mechanical tapper for the chief engineer, with sufficient battery and all other office attachments with from 10 to 15 miles of wire. The committee reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

C. E. JARVIS,
A. BOERNER,
101-3t THOS. VOLKMOR.

BENTON'S HAIR GROWER.

All who are BALD, all who are becoming BALD, all who do not want to become BALD, all who are troubled with DANDRUFF or ITCHING of the scalp, should use Benton's Hair Grower. EIGHTY PER CENT of those using it have grown hair. It never fails to stop the hair from falling. Through sickness and fevers the hair sometimes falls off in a short time, and although the person may have remained bald for years, if you use Benton's Hair Grower according to directions you are sure of a growth of hair. In hundreds of cases we have produced a good growth of hair on those who have been bald and glazed for years. We have fully substantiated the following facts:

We grow hair in every case no matter how long bald.
Unlike other preparations, it contains no sugar of lead or vegetable or mineral poisons.
It is a specific for falling hair, dandruff and itching of the scalp.
The Hair Grower is a hair food, and its composition is almost exactly like the oil which supplies the hair with its vitality.

If your druggists have not got it we will send it prepaid on receipt of price.

BENTON HAIR GROWER CO.,
95-1y-eod Cleveland, O.

Piles! Piles! Piles!

Dr. William's Indian Pile Ointment is the only sure cure for blind, bleeding or itching piles ever discovered. It never fails to cure old chronic cases of long standing.

Judge Coons, Maysville, Ky., says: "Dr. William's Indian Pile Ointment cured me after years of suffering."

Judge Coffinbury, Cleveland, O., says: "I have found by experience that Dr. William's Indian Pile Ointment gives immediate and permanent relief."

We have hundreds of such testimonials. Do not suffer an instant longer. Sold by Z. T. Baltzly at 50c and 1$ per box. 30-e o w

The Union National Bank.

JOSEPH COLEMAN, President
JAS. R. HUNT, Cashier.

Does a General Banking Business.

South Erie Street,

MASSILLON, - - - - OHIO.

SEE THE
Lady Washington Shoe
AND THE
$2.99
Now taking the lead at
GEORGE SNYDER'S.

Real Estate Bulletin.

FOR SALE—RESIDENCES.

6 room house, splendid location, East Oak street, $1,800
6 room house, West Main Street, elegant, $1,700.
4 room house South Erie Street, corner lot, $1,400.
5 room house, stone quarry hill (cost $2000) $1,400.
3 room house, South Erie street, corner lot, $1,000.
4 room house, George street, new, $800.
4 room house, Jarvis avenue, new, $1,100.
8 room (double) house, two out kitchens, $2,600.

BUSINESS PROPERTY.

108 ft. fronting on Erie street, with large brick building and residence. A tremendous bargain.
92 feet front on Erie street, on P. Ft. W. & C. Ry., and Ohio canal, unexcelled location for manufactory.

VACANT LOTS.

1 lot in McLain's add., East Oak street, $400.
1 lot West Tremont street, $425.
2 lots South Erie street, $600.
3 lots Waechter street, $250.
47 lots Kent Jarvis' 2d add. $300 to $450.
23 lots in my Richville avenue add., $225.
6 lots South Erie street, Julia M. Jarvis' sub-division, $400.
1 lot East Main street, best on the street, $2,100.
1 lot just off Tremont street, $360.
6 lots near C. L. & W. Ry and W. & L. E. Ry, $300.
1 lot Wellman street, $60.

Many other rare bargains. Call and see me.

James R. Dunn.

SEE GEORGE SNYDER

Before you buy your

Boots & Shoes.

MASSILLON, OHIO.

THE INDEPENDENT.

PUBLISHED

Daily and Weekly.

Oldest and Newsiest Newspaper Massillon Ha

Have you a friend who is interested in Massillon?

Then send him the Weekly Independent.

Are you a Stark County farmer?

Then subscribe for the Weekly Independent.

Do you want to catch the Country Trade!

Then advertise your business in the Weekly Independent.

The Weekly Independent is bigger than ever before

Contains twice as much Home News, and is only

$1.50 a Year.

Are you a citizen of Massillon anxious to see Massillon thrive?

Then subscribe for the Daily Independent.

Do you want to read all the home news every evening?

Then subscribe for the Daily Independent.

Do you want to catch the city trade?

Then advertise in the Daily Independent

OFFICE

No. 20 E. Main Street

EXPRESS COMBINATION.

THE UNITED STATES EXPRESS NOW CONTROLS THE B. & O.

Rumors That the Telegraph Company and Railroad Will Soon Change Hands. President Garrett to Resign—Report of an Express Monopoly—Express War.

NEW YORK, Sept. 2.—As announced yesterday the Baltimore & Ohio express business now belongs to the United States Express company. The new owners took possession to-day. The negotiations resulting in the sale of the right were begun some time before President Garrett sailed for Europe. After his departure he was represented by Vice-President Spencer and General Counsel Cowan, of the Baltimore & Ohio company.

The contract gives the United States Express company the exclusive right to conduct the express business over the entire Baltimore & Ohio railroad system for the period of thirty years. With the right goes the plant and all franchises of the Baltimore & Ohio express. The terms it was agreed were to be kept private, but there seems to be little doubt that the price was $2,500,000, of which $1,000,000 was cash, and $1,500,000 was paid in United States Express company stock. In order to make the payments the express company has issued 30,000 shares of stock, in addition to the 70,000 already outstanding, making the company's capital $10,000,000. Notice of the increase in the capital stock was given the stock exchange, and it was stated that the new shares were to be used to pay for the Baltimore & Ohio purchase.

The Sun says it is understood that the sale has been forced by the necessity of Mr. Garrett meeting heavy obligations maturing on Monday of this week. Mr. Garrett's negotiations with Ives and the subsequent developments aided materially in prejudicing foreign banking houses against further loans. Among other things it is stated that Mr. Garrett has lost heavily by the failure of his attempt to consolidate the gas companies of Baltimore, and found his financial resources inadequate to meet the obligations of his company. It is now announced that Mr. Garrett has felt himself constrained by the exigencies of the situation to place himself in the hands of the syndicate which controls the Reading railroad. One of the conditions is stated to be that he shall resign the presidency of the Baltimore & Ohio, which virtually passes under the control of the syndicate, and will be managed in harmony with the Pennsylvania railroad. At the same time the way is open for a consolidation of telegraph interests.

The Tribune says that it has been a well known fact for years that the officials of the United States Express company have been mere figureheads controlled by the Pacific express, which is owned by Jay Gould, who is also a large stockholder of the United States Express company. It is intimated that this sale of the Baltimore & Ohio express is but the beginning of the end of the Baltimore & Ohio telegraph and railroad as a distinctive organization, and that Mr. Gould will obtain control of the whole property.

The Baltimore correspondent of the Herald sends the following statement by John K. Cowen, general counsel for the Baltimore & Ohio railroad: "The statement that the Baltimore & Ohio express has been sold to the United States Cxpress company is not correct. There has simply been a contract entered into between the two companies by which the United States is to run the Baltimore & Ohio express for thirty years, for which the former is to pay the latter company a certain percentage of its earnings." What the percentage was to be Mr. Cowen declined to state.

The World quotes John Hoey, president of the Adams Express company, as saying that if the United States Express company paid $2,500,000 for the Baltimore & Ohio express system, they are to be condoled with. The Baltimore & Ohio express has been frequently offered to the Adams express, he said, but declined because of the price demanded.

An Express Monopoly.

CHICAGO, Sept. 2.—It is reported here that the result of the purchase of the Baltimore & Ohio express by the United States Express company, will be the formation of an express trust, or something tantamount thereto, between the three great express corporations, the American, the Adams and the United States. Now that the Baltimore & Ohio has been captured the only rival is the Erie, and those on the inside say that they believe the purchase of the Erie is only a question of a few days. The purchase will probably not be made public, but shippers will know all about it from a stiffening of rates to New York. The Erie at present is, it is claimed by its competitors, cutting rates much below a paying basis, its rates in some instances being lower than regular freight rates. It has cut rates to New York to $100 a car and is carrying fruit at fifty cents per hundred.

General Superintendent Shepherd of the United States Express company, received the following dispatch yesterday from Vice-President and General Manager Crosley:

"The United States Express company have purchased all the rights and franchises of the Baltimore & Ohio express, under contract for thirty years, and will take possession September 1. Officers and agents of the Baltimore & Ohio express will continue in the discharge of their present duties and report to the same officers as heretofore. A similar order has been sent to all offices of the United States express, and a similar order also sent to Baltimore & Ohio officials and employes."

The Railroad Not Involved.

BALTIMORE, Md., Sept. 2.—Vice President Spencer, of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad company, in answer to inquiries to-day, stated that there was no truth whatever in the statements as to negotiations with London bankers for the control of the company, that the house of Robert Garrett & Sons was selling or intending to sell its holdings in the Baltimore & Ohio, and he knew of no such intentions on the part of any other large holders. He treated as absurd the statement that the Pennsylvania Railroad company had advanced or was advancing any monies to the Baltimore & Ohio company, looking to its control, or for any other purpose. The control of the company had not and would not pass into any rival hands: it would continue as an independent trunk line, with the interests of all classes of stockholders fully and amply cared for, working, it is hoped, in such harmony with connecting and competing interests as would secure the best results for all.

Overcome By Damp.

WABASH, Ind., Sept. 2.—Yesterday afternoon two brothers named Darrow, who were engaged in digging a well, south of La Gro, were overcome by damp while working about twenty-five feet feet below the surface. A lad who noticed the condition of the men gave the alarm by ringing the farm house bell, and help speedily arrived but too late to save their lives. The brothers were thirty and forty years old respectively, and leave families. They resided near the eastern border of the county.

THE KAISER AND THE CZAR

THE TWO GREAT RULERS TO MEET AT STETTIN.

Russia Gradually Loosening the Ties Between Herself and France, and a Corresponding Increase of Friendly Relations With the German Empire.

LONDON, Sept. 2.—In view of the recent rumors of Germany's conditional willingness to shape her policy in respect to Bulgarian affairs to accord with the views of Russia, the suggestion that the kaiser will shortly meet the czar at Stettin is highly significant. The relative attitudes of Austria and Russia on the Bulgarian question rendered the meeting of the rulers of the two empires, at Gastein, awkward, not to say impossible, and it was supposed at the time that William and Francis Joseph were embracing one another at the Austrian watering place, that even a meeting of the emperor of Germany with the czar was out of question, so great was the tension between Russia and Germany, growing out of Russia's aggressions in the Balkans, her antipathy to German colonists and traders and her evident intention to form an alliance with France.

Scarcely anything exateric has occurred to change this situation, but there has very lately been a gradual, though plainly noticeable loosening of the ties between France and Russia, and a correspondingly apparent increase of friendly relations between the German and Russian empires. The reason for this change is quite obvious. Russia wants Bulgaria, and Germany wants Russia's neutrality as between herself and France. Without doubt the overtures leading to the understanding have come from Germany, and the present tour of the czar presents an excellent opportunity for the kaiser to come to a concluding point in the matter, while at the same time observing the social amenities of royalty. In any difficulty that might arise between Germany and France the farmer has had more to fear from Russia's moral support of the latter than from the French republic itself. Germany has no interest in the Balkans that are vital, and for the sake of Russia's neutrality she can well afford to countenance anything the czar may choose to do in Bulgaria and even go so far as to exert a mild form of coercion over Austria to induce that power to refrain from interfering with Russia's plans, though Austria's interest in Prince Ferdinand or the principality he assumes to rule is scarcely strong enough to lead her to oppose Russia unaided.

On the other hand, the czar is far from being indifferent about the matter of a personal interview with the kaiser. Russia's affairs on the Afghan frontier are going along smooth enough, 'tis true, but there is no certainty that they will not soon assume a different phase after Ayoub Khan has reached his objective point and gathered his followers around him. Ayoub's power to raise a tremendous row in Afghanistan is very great, and his willingness in that direction still greater. If he can succeed in overthrowing the ameer's authority, he will undoubtedly succeed Abdur Rhaman as the ruler of the country, with Russia's consent, of course, and more than likely with Russia's assistance. Then will come England's armed protest, and with it Germany's opportunity to repay the czar for his good offices in consenting to abandon France by supporting Russia's claim to seat Ayoub. Russia's grounds for supporting Ayoub Khan would be quite as just as are England's for protecting the present ameer, and they would unquestionably be so recognized by Germany. Russia's chances of making a winning fight, both in Bulgaria and Afghanistan, at the cost of very little blood, as money are very great and are increasing day by day.

Public Mass Donations.

ROME, Sept. 2.—The pope has received donations from Italy and abroad aggregating respectively $40,000 and $90,000, to be applied to the expenses of public masses.

O'Brien's Attorney.

DUBLIN, Sept. 2.—Mr. Timothy Harrington, M. P., will defend Mr. William O'Brien at his trial next week, and will also act as counsel for Mr. Mandeville.

Town Partly Destroyed By Fire.

BERLIN, Sept. 2.—The town of Boppard-on-the-Rhine was partly destroyed by fire yesterday, and a large number of persons are left without homes.

INDIANA "WHITE CAPS."

Further Outrages of the Outlaws in Spencer Township, Harrison County.

NEW ALBANY, Ind., Sept. 2.—News has just been received of further depredations in Spencer township, Harrison county, on Tuesday night by the gang of lawless men known as "White Caps," who took from his bed John Hildebrant, a citizen of high character and great popularity, and elected a justice of the peace by an almost unanimous vote last April, tied him to a tree and and beat him unmercifully with hickory switches. They told him his decisions in cases brought before him did not suit them, and charged him with cruely to his family. They threatened, unless he decided cases differently in the future, they would call upon him again.

The same night they went to the town of Depauw, in the same township, and called out of his bed Joseph Rosenberger, a saloon-keeper. They told him if he did not quit selling liquor they would call again and string him up.

Thence they went to Frenchtown and called the postmaster, Paul Henriott, from his bed. They told him what they had been doing, and added; "Now you spread the news pretty d--d quick, or we will call again and rattle you to the tune of a hundred lashes well laid on." Postmaster Henriott lost no time in circulating the news.

Didn't Like His Teeth and Died.

COSHOCTON, O., Sept. 2.—Andrew Lockard, familiarly known as "Red Andy," a well-to-do farmer of White Eyes township, and who resided eight miles from this city, committed suicide by shooting himself through the head with a rifle ball at his home yesterday morning. No cause can be assigned for the act. He was about sixty years of age and married, but had no children. Last Thursday he came to town and secured a set of artificial teeth. The new grinders did not work to suit him, and several times during the week he threatened self-destruction.

Reward Offered for Lucas.

WAPAKONETA, O., Sept. 2.—The result of the examination of Treasurer Lucas' affairs shows him to be in default $31,644. The commissioners offer $2,000 reward for the arrest and conviction of the defaulting treasurer. The commissioners have telegraphed to Albert Althausen, of St. Marys, to accept the office as treasury of the county, but no answer from him has been received.

Filling an Absconder's Place.

IRONTON, O., Sept. 2.—George W. Keye has been nominated prosecuting attorney by the Republicans to fill the vacancy caused by the absconding Thomas Johnson.

WASHINGTON DISPATCHES

COUNT MITKIECWICZ TELLS OF THINGS ACHIEVED IN CHINA.

What He Went to China for and What He Obtained—More Troubles With Mexico. Latest News From the West Report the Indians Back on the Reservation.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2.—The concessions which Count Mitkiecwicz has obtained from the Chinese government are much more important than they are generally supposed to be if the gentlemen who associated with the count are to be believed. It seems from the statements which these gentlemen make that he went to China for the purpose of securing the telegraph and railroad rights of the empire. While there the project of the bank, of which so much has been said, was developed, and he saw his opportunity and seized it.

Count Mitkiecwicz is one of the most shrewd financiers in the United States, but he lacks the necessary secretiveness which is so essential to a good diplomate. It is said that the Chinese government had appointed seven commissioners to represent the empire in America, and that the count has been appointed one of the seven. It is said to be the purpose of the envoys to make a thorough study of the American system of banking and coinage, as well as the postal system in the United States. Some years ago Japan sent a similar commission to this country, and the result has been the adoption of many of the American customs in the Japanese empire.

Troubles With Mexico.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2.—Indian Commissioner Atkins to-day received a dispatch from Indian Agent Cowart at El Paso, Tex., dated Aug. 31, who states that he arrived there several days ago to recover some horses stolen from the Indians of the Mescalero reservation. "The horses," he continues, "are held in Paso del Norte, Mex., in custody of the judge of letters, a Mr. Zubio. After postponing the case upon one pretext and another for several days, he promised to give a hearing yesterday. At the appointed hour, with United States Consul Brigham, I appeared at the court room with my witnesses but Judge Zubio did not come or send any explanation of his absence.

"We then went to his residence so ascertain when we might except action. Nothing occurred that could be construed as offensive, but as we were leaving and were on the street, Judge Zubio followed us and struck Consul Brigham from behind. The conduct of Judge Jubio has been disrespectful throughout the case. I corroborate Consul Brigham's statement of the matter sent to the state department last night."

Indians on the Reservation.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2.—An official telegram received to-day at the war department reports. "Dawson with his troops, Indian Agent Byrnes and Keadman, of the Utes, started yesterday to meet Gen. Crook and Governor Adams at Meeker. The Utes are all on the reservation. There are no fears of any leaving it. This can be assured the people of Colorado."

Army Officers Injured.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2.—Adjt. Gen. Drum received a telegram this morning that Gen. Miles met with an accident yesterday, in which he broke his leg, and that Lieuts. Drum, McCaleb and Dapray were also injured.

THE DRIVEN WELLS SUITS.

A Logan County Man That Made Wells That Way Forty Years Ago.

BELLEFONTAINE, O., Sept. 2.—There is a determined and organized effort in this county to fight the driven well people, who are trying to collect royalties. There is nothing new about driven wells. A well known and perfectly trustworthy citizen, Mr. Nathan J. Harrington, states in an affidavit that in the year A. D. 1847 a certain spring near the dwelling house on the farm of his father, in Dataraugus county, N. Y., was drained by cutting a mill race; that to save carrying water some distance he suggested the idea of sinking down near the spring an iron rod, which was done, and a cast iron tube was inserted and an abundance of water procured at a depth of about eight feet.

He further says that in the year 1856 or 1857, being several years prior to the war of the rebellion, in which he enlisted, he assisted in driving down two wells on the farm of H. Black, in Champaign county, Ohio; that said wells were driven also with solid iron rods to a depth of some ten or twelve feet into the ground to the water; the rods lifted by means of chain and lever, and then iron tubing of the same size as the rod inserted and pumps applied in the usual manner, and an abundance of water procured and stock watered from said wells.

Wearing Hats in a Synagogue.

CLEVELAND, O., Sept. 2.—The Israelites of this city are embroiled over so simple a thing as wearing hats in the synagogue. The orthodox congregation, of which Dr. Machal is the rabbi, is about to dedicate a new temple. Dr. Hahn, rabbi of the Reform congregation, was invited to participate and accepted, but when it leaked out that he proposed to speak with uncovered head, as is his custom, his name was stricken from the program. This fact appearing in print Dr. Hahn made a statement, in which he asserted that the hat has no relation to the faith—that wearing it during worship is simply an oriental custom. Some declare they will rise in the congregation and insist on his wearing his hat if he appears without it. Dr. Hahn is a man of firmness, and probably will go ahead without reference to consequence.

Murderer at Large.

CLEVELAND, O., Sept. 2.—Harry Carlton, cook in the Eagle restaurant at Findlay, O., was discharged yesterday morning. He became intoxicated, and accused Samuel Pence, the clerk, of causing his discharge. A quarrel ensued, during which Pence struck Carlton on the temple with a five pound weight, causing injuries from which he died. After the affray Pence drew his pay and disappeared. He has not yet been arrested.

Found With Her Throat Cut.

LEBANON, Sept. 2.—Elizabeth J. Myers, a maiden lady aged thirty-one years, residing with her father in Marion township, this county, was found near an out-building yesterday morning about 3 o'clock with her throat cut. It was evidently a suicide, as the razor with which it was done was found lying near her. No reason for the rash act is known.

Suits in the Chatsworth Disaster.

PEORIA, Ill., Sept. 2.—Nineteen damage suits, aggregating $127,000, have been begun in the circuit court against the Toledo, Peoria & Western railroad on account of the Chatsworth disaster.

Bishop Harris Dying.

NEW YORK, Sept. 2.—Bishop William L. Harris, of the Methodist Episcopal church, is lying at the point of death from heart disease.

DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

A State Ticket Nominated in Pennsylvania, Headed By J. Ross Thompson.

ALLENTOWN, Pa., Sept. 2.—It was after 4 p. m. when the committee on resolutions submitted its report to the Democratic state convention. Congressman Scott said the committee had come to a unanimous agreement on the resolutions, which he read at length, and which were adopted as a whole by acclamation. The resolutions declared that the Pennsylvania Democrats renewed their allegiance to the National platform adopted at Chicago in 1884, and which Mr. Cleveland indorsed; recommended payment of the public debt with the treasury surplus, and that unnecessary increase in the surplus be prevented by a reduction of internal taxation and of duties on imports; heartily indorsed President Cleveland's administration; approved of congressional legislation against import of convict labor and pauper and criminal aliens; recommended liberal pensions to deserving soldiers, and approved the administration's course in granting a larger number of pensions than were ever granted by previous administrations, while at the same time discriminating so as to protect the treasury from fraud; praised the leadership of Gladstond, symphasized with Ireland, and hoped Home Rule would prevail; favored a restriction of corporate power and monopolies, and applauded the administration's act in reclaiming for actual settlers over 100,000,000 acres of land obtained by railroads through fraud. The remainining part of the platform deals with state matters.

J. Ross Thompson was nominated for supreme judge, and Bernard J. McGrann was named for state treasurer. The convention then adjourned sine die, not a ripple of contention having marred the even tenor of its proceedings.

Greenbackers Enter the Labor Ranks.

DES MOINES, Iowa, Sept. 2.—The Greenbackers of Iowa met in convention yesterday and recommended that the farmers and industrial classes immediately call a state convention to name an Independent ticket. The Greenbackers adjourned without naming a ticket, after adopting as its own the Union Labor platform adopted at Cincinnati. The convention pledged its hearty support to a satisfactory ticket named by the industrial classes.

Iowa Democrats.

DES MOINES, Iowa, Sept. 2.—The Democrats State convention opened here to-day with a full attendance of delegates. The candidates to be nominated are governor, lieutenant governor, judge of the supreme court and superintendent of public instructions. The convention adjourned for the day after temporary organization.

CONVICT CAMP HORRORS.

Prisoners Whipped and Shot to Death Like Wolves.

ATLANTA, Ga., Sept. 2.—Governor Gordon received information yesterday from Dodge county of a case of brutality to the convicts in Degress camp which had been unearthed by the Dodge county grand jury. At that camp, where fifty convicts are worked, the superintendent's name is Bryant. One of the convicts was made to work by the fire. He complained of being sick, but with the lash Bryant compelled him to keep at work until at last the convict fell dead at his feet. The grand jury has indicted Bryant for murder, but he heard of it and has escaped into Alabama.

The other convicts were equally badly treated. Another case was that of a negro who escaped from the camp. The managers supposed that he would make his escape by the railroad, and sent a guard to intercept him. The guard went to a cut below the station where there had been an old mill.

After some time he heard the clanking of chains, and knew that the negro was coming. The negro came in sight and was shot dead. The guard said he halted the negro and he ran. This statement was controverted by the fact that every shot was fired into the negro's breast in front.

Shot By a Chinaman.

CHICAGO, Sept. 2.—Officer Phillip Robinson was shot and mortally wounded by Chow Lam, a Chinaman, last night. The officer saw two men chasing a Chinaman across the viaduct, and being informed that the Celestial had attempted to shoot a man, joined in the pursuit. When near the north end of the viaduct the officer called on the Chinaman to halt, but instead of doing so, the latter turned and fired three shots at the officer, all of which went wide of the mark. Robinson then drew his revolver and fired a shot at his assailant, and the Chinaman fired two shots in return, one of which took effect in the policeman's breast near the right nipple, penetrating the lung. Robinson sank to the ground. His assassin was captured.

The Old Saw Dust Racket.

LOGANSPORT, Ind., Sept. 2.—A gang of sharpers are trying to work the saw dust racket on farmers in this region. Several of them have received letters informing them that a sum of money has been bequeathed to them by a relative in Philadelphia. They are cautioned to keep the matter quiet and urged to come to the city immediately with $25 for legal expenses. There they pay their money and receive a package supposed to contain $5,000, which proves, when opened at home, to contain a brick, saw dust or bundle of paper. Numerous parties in this vicinity have been victimized.

New Albany Girl's Novel Wedding.

WICHITA, Kan., Sept. 2.—Oscar Vanderbilt, of the Prescott & Arizona railroad, arrived in this city last evening, and on the train at the union depot he married Miss M. E. Brooks, of New Albany, Ind. She had just arrived from the east. The couple then proceeded for their home in Arizona.

Wants a Legal Separation.

NEWARK, O., Sept. 2.—Orange S. Dunlap filed a suit for divorce from Annie Dunlap, alleging extreme cruelty and failure to prepare food. He also charges that she tried to murder him by placing poison in his food on August 30, 1886, and she was guilty of other improper acts.

Fell Through a Hatchway.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 2.—Miss Ida Pendery, a foreman in the shoe factory of Sullivan, Meade & Bush, at 52 East Third street, fell through an elevator hatchway this morning. She was taken to her boarding-house, No. 100 Broadway. Her injuries are considered serious.

Boy Burned to Death.

WATERVILLE, Me., Sept. 2.—The Oak Grove seminary at Vassalboro was burned to the ground early this morning. A son of Stephen Jones, aged sixteen, perished in the flames. The building was occupied as a school by the Society of Friends.

Small Burglary at Kenton.

KENTON, O., Sept. 2.—Burglars gained entrance to G. Dang's tailor shop last night, by cutting out a pane of glass in a rear window, and took nine pairs of pants valued at $80 and several other garments. No clew to the robbers.

Burned to Death.

DETROIT, Sept. 2.—George S. Hall, a Macomb county farmer, was burned to death in a fire which destroyed James K. Cole's livery barn in this city.

WANTED

50 COAL MINERS to work in the mines at Corunna, Mich. The coal is from 2½ to 5½ feet thick. We pay from 90 cents to $1.00 per ton for mining, have railroad trade which gives us steady work. We have good boarding houses, or can furnish men of families houses. For further information write to Tod Kincaid, Sup't, Corunna, Mich. Aug 4-1m

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Distemper, Influenza, Coughs, Colds, Kidney, Liver and all diseases of the blood, cured by

One Package of Pabulum.

Manufactured by the American Cattle Food Co., of Cleveland, O.
J. M. Schuckers, druggist, East Main St., sole agent for Massillon.

Inquire as to the merits of Pabulum.

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West Virginia Exposition

—AND—

State Fair,

$15,000 IN PREMIUMS.

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At Wheeling, West Virginia,

Sept. 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9.

This will be Wheeling's most fashionable event of the season.
Fine Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Swine, Poultry, Products of the Farm, Workshop and Foundry.
Racing each day. 9 great Trotting, Pacing and Running Races.
Grand Cavalcade September 8 and 9 at 1:30 p. m. City to be illuminated by natural gas during the week of the fair
Special arrangements for reduced fare and special trains on all railroads.
Entries in Trotting and Pacing classes close Aug. 29 at 2 p. m. All entries in running races close September 5 at 6 p. m. Live stock entries close September 2.
Address secretary for premium lists or information. GEORGE HOOK, Secretary.
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Now has come the time when the ladies are looking for the cheapest place to buy

Fruit Jars

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Jelly Tumblers,

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We have just secured some of the "latest" things in ladies writing papers. The new long fold papers, Crane's etching paper. Crash and a number of unique designs. We have an elegant RAGGED EDGE paper for 25 cents per box.

The September numbers of the fashion books are in. The Season, Young Ladies' Journal, New York Fashion Bazar, L'Art de la Mode, Demorest's, Butterick's Delineator. and others

HOW TO GET AN INK THAT WILL SUIT YOU.—Inks are made with a view to suiting exactly some particular purpose. You cannot do satisfactory work in your books with copying ink, or anything but a chemical fluid. If you take but one impression in copying your letters, there is a light copying ink that will make as clear a copy as a heavy one. If you do not copy your correspondence, and like an ink black from the start, you don't want either of the above. For writing and copying combined get Stafford's or Carter's combined writing and copying fluid. For book work and records, general correspondence and all writing to be preserved, use Carter's, Arnold's or Stafford's writing fluid. For correspondence that is not to be copied, get Carter's black ink or Stafford's Universal. You will then be suited.

School Books and Stationery.

All the books used in the city and country schools are in stock. We buy and sell second hand school books, and will exchange the new Eclectic Geographies which will be introduced into the schools this term for the old books and a small additional price. We give a pencil book to every purchaser.

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Look at the "Leader" and the "C. & C" letter file they are good ones.

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A PSYCHICAL VISIT.

Jack Templeton had been my closest friend in boyhood, was my cherished companion in the days of our early manhood at college and my delightful correspondent during the ten years that had gone since the close of the happy period of student life. This correspondence had not been the only communication between us, for we agreed, on the final leavetaking of our old college quarters, that visits on each other should be kept up, Jack setting aside at least two weeks in one year to be spent with me wherever I should be settled, and the year following I was to visit with him for a short season. This arrangement had been observed by both with punctuality and regularity, and we became well acquainted with each other's mode of living, occupation and surroundings. Jack was a physician in Greenwich, Conn. Any one knowing him during the character forming period of his life would have marked him for a future physician. He possessed those traits of character, those oddities of native disposition which mean strong individuality. He was drily humorous in his ordinary conversation, candid in his intercourse with his acquaintances, cheerful enough on occasion, ingenious in his estimate of people, not by any means brilliant, but studious and determined, especially so when concerned in the investigation of subjects belonging to the obscure and having a dash of the mysterious. To him the Greek grammar and Latin construction were dull plodding, but mathematics, and especially the study of mental science and of those questions the solution of which involves an exploit into the depths of psychology, were to him a genuine pleasure. Exploring the mysteries of the human mind was that which made up the texture of his thoughts by day and was apt to weave the fabric of his dreams by night. A trick of magic, no matter how obscure, did not interest him because there was no pretense that its operation depended on anything but some clever mechanical contrivance or sleight of hand. Such things were lacking in that essential, the supernatural, which so absorbed his every thought. But an exhibition of mesmerism filled him with wonder, for he recognized in it the manifestations of the unseen workings of the human mind, and much of his time was spent in the study of its strange phenomena. It was his claim that could mesmerism become other than the ungovernable thing it now is and be brought under the subjection of the human will, it would prove not only a mighty aid in medicine and surgery, but would very likely afford an explanation of those strange mental conditions which so puzzle the world to-day. Having a mind thus fashioned it was the most natural thing for Jack to take to medicine as a profession—medicine in its broad sense, the enthusiastic study of which will gratify the thinking man in his search for light upon the intimate and intricate relation of the human body to the human soul.

The newspaper field had been chosen by me as the one in which I would exploit whatever learning and energy and determination I possessed, and at this time I was engaged on a morning daily in a vigorous Michigan town.

It was Jack's year to visit me, and the time being at hand when he might be looked for, I had completed the few preparations about my bachelor belongings which his coming would make necessary, so I was not surprised when just at twilight one evening in July he came in upon me, sitting alone, in meditative mind, in my second story flat apartments. Not surprised, I say. At the time, truly I was not. I remember the date of his coming. It was Friday night, July 12, 1877, a fact which in the light of what followed I had good reason to remember. Our greetings were as cordial as usual, our handshaking as vigorous, and our mutual inquiries about the things that had come into our lives since the last meeting were as rapidly and enthusiastic spoken as ever. My own experiences for the twelvemonth, commonplace and comparatively uneventful, were soon told, but what they lacked in novelty and volume was made up by the perfect avalanche of incident and adventure Jack had to relate of himself. He told me that night the details of experiment after experiment he had made with human physical organisms; how he had tested and analyzed and theorized in his endeavor to sift down, satisfactorily to himself, the grand mystery of what portion of man's body was most closely related to his soul; what one of the various systems in the human framework gave shape and motion and energy to the sublime thing, mind. This was his hobby. He did not spare me. He never did spare me when thus occupied. He had become accustomed to having me indulge him when on his favorite theme. In this connection he had many new interesting stories to tell about mesmerism and what he called its measureless possibilities. He related how he, while in a mesmeric sleep, at the will of a person who possessed the power of putting one under its influence, had been sent, at the instance of a third person, a stranger, to a far distant city where he had never been before, not at least in the ordinarily understood sense of being, and had described scenes and objects about the streets of that city accurately enough to be easily recognized by the third person, whose home it was. Several tests of this kind had been made, each time with the most astonishing results. Jack's enthusiasm in this narration was only equaled by the readiness with which he came to his conclusion, that the mind of the mesmerized subject had, unhampered by matter, time or space, been transported at the will of a designated person to a place chosen by that person, and being present in that place had of course actually seen objects there and easily enough could tell of them; in other minds the objects had made their impressions on that mind, and that mind returning to its accustomed habitation, the subject's body, could readily give an account of those impressions. "And," he added, with a peculiar impressiveness in his voice, "I believe that if the conditions are favorable the subject under the influence of this subtle something can be transported in spirit to a distant place, can see and talk with a second person, and this visit, with all its incidents, will be to that second person in everything important an absolute reality—so real that he will never feel those unpleasant sensations that accompany what are called ghostly visitations."

Jack's conclusions and the earnestness of his manner were largely interesting to me, and although I instinctively inclined to the natural view of things—a view emphasized by a calling dealing chiefly with the real affairs of this life—had but little belief in anything that could not be explained by causes we call natural and are easily understood, and would discredit the testimony of any person, no matter how near to me, if that testimony conflicted with what seemed to me reasonable, still Jack's seriousness and honesty strangely impressed me that night, and I confessed to him that what could not be proven need not necessarily be doubted; that there were likely stranger things on earth alone than were known of; and then with a wish to dismiss the whole subject for one more cheering I asked about some acquaintances I had in Greenwich, his home, to which inquiries he responded and in turn asked for my father's family, who still lived on the old homestead, a few miles from the city of my residence. I replied by arranging with Jack right there for a visit together to our early home, and straightway penned a note to my sister telling of his coming, of our contemplated visit home, and that arrangements might be made for our stay for a brief season. I sealed this letter, with Jack's assent to the arrangement it conveyed, stamped it and put it in the postal box just outside my door.

The night was wearing on and bed was suggested, so with many pleasant anticipations of what the succeeding days had in store for us, Jack said good night and went to his bed room, previous visits having made him acquainted with my apartments.

The night passed uneventfully, not even a stray reminiscence of the evening's talk interfering with the senses' even repose. I awoke at 7 o'clock, dressed, thought of the planned visit home and the many agreeable things it promised. I did not hasten to arouse Jack, considerately thinking that the fatigues of his long journey and the late hour of retiring would prepare him for a prolonged rest. More than an hour passed and I began to feel the need of eating, and was promising myself the full enjoyment of a breakfast with Jack for my company; so I went to his bedroom to call him. My astonishment was pretty evident when opening the door Jack was not in the room, and what was stranger still, nothing it contained indicated that he had been there. The bed had not been disarranged in the least. Not a chair or other article of furniture apparently had been moved from its accustomed position. Altogether there was not a shadow of evidence that any person living had been in that room the preceding night. There were were no windows in the room and no door save the one opening into the room where I slept. A person, then, could not get out of that bedroom and out of the house except by coming through that door and leaving by the hall door. I remembered that when I awoke this outside door was locked and bolted, as usual, on the inside; this was recalled by the difficulty in sliding back the bolt that morning. This showed that even had Jack been disposed to leave me in that shabby manner in the middle of the night he could not have done so, not to mention that such a proceeding would be as unlooked for in the man as it would be unworthy of him. The truth remained, nevertheless, Jack was gone. But how he had taken his departure was a deep mystery to me. Strange as it was, though, no suggestion of the supernatural then entered into my calculations, and I contented myself with thinking that a reasonable explanation would offer itself in time. I said nothing to any one of the occurrence, not caring to brave the doubt and ridicule the telling of it would likely provoke.

I was extremely anxious to come to at least some plausible solution of the affair, yet the longer I sought one the more perplexed I became, till I had to conclude that the whole proceeding was a very vivid dream.

A dream it might be, but such a conclusion was exceedingly disappointing and unsatisfactory, for in dreams persons don't grasp each other's hands and smoke together and drink together and talk for hours at a time connectedly on a subject, especially such a one as occupied our attention that night.

Then another circumstance came to me with almost startling suddenness. The letter!

Did I write that letter to my sister, or was that, too, only a part of the dream? If she got my letter that would be proof clear enough that that night's proceedings were not a dream, let them otherwise be accounted for as they might. If the letter was written while sleeping, that would be a somnambulistic feat too formidable for belief, and, besides, I had never been known to be a sleep walker. I could easily find out about the letter, anyway.

I wrote my sister, asking simply if she got my letter, in prompt answer to which she said she had, adding that they were all prepared for and anxiously awaiting our coming.

Clearly the letter was not a dream. Then what on earth, or above the earth, or under the earth, would explain that nightly visit, that uncertain modus and mysterious disappearance of Jack Templeton?

It began to trouble me. A week had passed since that night, when a letter bearing the well known postmark of Greenwich was dropped through my door. It was from Jack. This is what it said:

"I am very sorry my professional duties and the amount of study I have laid out for this summer will tie me down at home, and I shall not be able to make you my usual visit this year." * * *

Merciful heaven! the man hadn't been with me at all. Was he dead and did his shadow come to haunt me instead of his living body to visit me? That would not be likely, for his letter was dated five days later than that night, and ghosts, having a way of making their presence known at the precise time their disembodiment takes place, are always punctual. The letter did not so far lighten up the matter. It proceeded:

"You know my hobby, mesmerism, and you know how I ride it. Well, one night last week I mounted my hobby and took a long ride. I was away out in your country, in your town, in your very room, and I sat with you, and talked with you, and drank with you, and all but slept with you. To be exact, the night was Friday, the twelfth day of this month, July. Now all this was so real to me that I want you to write me whether on that night you remember of being conscious of any unusual occurrence. Did it seem to you that I was in your company that night? I want all the facts, that I may see how they will fit a little theory I have lately been constructing."

There it was, and the subject talked upon by Jack, or Jack etherealized, and me, came back, with his startling assertion about a person in a mesmeric trance being able to communicate with an absent person, and that person to be conscious of being communicated with. So Jack in all things essential had been present with me that night. For is not the mind the conscious part, the soul, the essential thing?

* * * * * *

This narrative deals only with the facts of a very extraordinary personal experience. If the explanation given by his visit by my guest of that night, based upon the narrowly understood operations of mesmerism, is not sufficient, let him who, with a clearer view, has traversed further into the arcane of the mystical advance his theory of Jack Templeton's strange visit.—Detroit Free Press.

Contact with the world either breaks or hardens the heart.—Chamford.

AT FULL SPEED.

RATES OF MOTION OF THINGS CELESTIAL AND TERRESTRIAL.

A Seventh Rate Star Travels Two Hundred Miles Per Second—Railway Train's Slow Pace—Speed of Thought—Travel of Tides—Electricity.

The radical origin of speed seems to be in the direction of extending, increasing, doing well, having room. There could not well be a more striking illustration of these last phases of the word than 1830 Groombridge tearing headlong through space at the rate of 200 miles in a second. Quite a seventh rate, star, too, although the best on record so far. It is a speed which goes as much beyond the grasp of imagination as it outstrips the swiftness of our nerve messages, which only do a trifle of the twelfth of a mile in the same time. The only way to get some idea of No. 1830's gait of going is to go to work somewhat thus: The fastest running now made by English railways is perhaps the Great Northern's 105 miles from Grantham in 118 minutes; but trains have been driven 100 miles an hour; double it, and we cover in an hour what this particular but by no means bright star does in a second. Then we must multiply the 300 miles an hour velocity by sixty, and then again increase that sixty fold more before we come up with 1830 Groombridge. He goes 988 times as fast as sound, 865 times faster than a poor Martini-Henry bullet, and he can give the sun (in his journey toward Hercules) 195 miles a second and lick easily. One begins to feel sorry for the sun worshipers.

SOMETHING SLOW.

It is a relief, after this, to think of something slow, such as a French express or the creeping of the blood corpuscles through the capillaries of the retina, where they give those curious specters that at times annoy good sight; it takes them an hour to move a foot. Snails are race horses to this, doing six good, long paces in the same time. Burckhardt's best camels of the Hedjaz took ten hours to cover 111 miles. After all is said and done, lost and won, the speed of "the boat race" is but some thirteen miles an hour; a common house fly in its sauntering flight goes a third faster. A drop of rain falls at the rate of twelve yards a second, and a man can throw a stone at the rate of about thirty-six miles an hour. As quick as thought is a well worn old saying; but that may mean but a jog trot old gait, too—witness the legendary Scot who was told a joke in the coach at Berwick, and when he got to Nottingham slapped his leg in triumph and said, "I hae it noo!" "At the rate of a hunt" was a phrase of our forefathers, generally used in a bad sense, though, of things that were going wrong. But what can a horse do, after all?—some forty miles an hour for short distances; and such names as Eclipse and Flying Childers were given before the Scotch limited or the Wild Irishman were dreamed of.

A greyhound can go at the rate of about fifty-seven miles an hour. Four carrier pigeons of Count Karoly's flew from Pesth to Paris in 1884 at the rate of 114 miles an hour, kept up for seven hours; but swallows are computed to do 150 and swifts as much as 200. Ariel, who rode upon the curled clouds and drank the air before him, might be mentioned here, and that—perhaps it was no more than a threat of putting a girdle round about the earth in forty minutes—was dangerously near the later discovered crime of disrespect to the equator, which takes twenty-four hours, at 1,040 miles an hour, to every turn. In a very high old astrological time the brag might have brought that "tricky spirit" within the blasphemy laws. Tides do not give landlubbers, or sailors either, a very high notion of speed, but Whewell has calculated that in the North Pacific the tide commotion travels at the considerable rate of 1,800 miles an hour, while a surface tempest wave moves but fifty. But the commotion of a proper earthquake, like that of Granada, in December, 1884, beats the tides hollow. The shock reached Greenwich in seven minutes, being some 8,840 miles an hour.

HOW SOUND TRAVELS.

An American ice yacht will skim along at seventy miles an hour, just beating the eagle and the packages in the postoffice pneumatic tubes. Sound, which travels but some 1,106 feet in a second through temperate air, is sent along eighteen times as fast as that, or about four miles a second, through white pine timber. The fine old fashioned house ghost was not much of a gadabout, being of a domestic and even mopish turn, and we do not know what the usual speed of a bran new spook is, but it can scarcely exceed that. If we only admit that the builder of a row of houses, or a big country house, puts, accidentally or of purpose, the timbers of one room or dwelling end on to those of another, the "noises" of a haunted house would be easily explained by the superior ability shown by a deal scantling for conveying sound from a distance, and many an innocent poor spook would be let off free.

It is not quite modest to speak about ourselves in all this wonderful company; but modesty, after all, is but a secondary quality, and we are indubitably, each one of us, nolens volens, waltzing round the sun at the rate of eighteen miles a second. This leads again to 1830 Groombridge, who, so far as the observations of astronomers have yet gone, yields only to comets, Halley's, when near the sun, going thirty-seven miles further in the second. But the big comet of 1843 beat that considerably, reaching a speed of 325 miles a second. Passing by solar eruptions greater speed must be sought in far more tenuous essences. The electric current in an overheated wire travels 22,500 miles in a second of time, and still, like Speed, servant to Valentine, it is "chidden for being too slow." The electric light seems to our instruments just to beat that of the sun—the drum in the old song says, "I doubt it"—flashing 188,000 miles in a second, and the greatest velocity ever measured by crawling man is that of the electric discharge of a Leyden bottle through a slender copper wire, which was computed to be 289,000 miles a second.—London Saturday Review.

Whales Becoming Numerous.

A British sea captain says that whales are increasing in numbers so fast that accidents to ships from running into them will soon be of frequent occurrence. A sailing ship under a five knot breeze might as well strike a tree as an old bull whale.—Chicago Herald.

A Narrow Strip.

In cutting a new street at Buffalo all of one man's land except a nine-inch strip was taken, and on this amount he has to pay taxes. The law is so strict that no more land can be taken in such a case than the notice of intention calls for.—Chicago Times.

Honesty Richly Rewarded.

"I think I've found the most generous woman in New York," said a Maiden lane diamond merchant to a friend in the Astor house rotunda the other day.

"Proceed with your story," replied the other, resting his elbow on the polished bar.

"Ted, my little office boy," the merchant continued, "found a lady's pocketbook the other day. It contained about $100 in cash and several valuable papers—valuable to the owner, I mean. He picked it up near the door of my store, but as no one saw him do it he could easily have kept the money without any one being aware of the fact. It must have been quite a temptation to the little chap, for he only earns $2.50 a week and his folks are very poor. But he brought it right in to me like a little man. I watched the papers, but it was not advertised. Several days passed and I had begun to think of giving the book back to the finder, when I learned from a friend that a wealthy lady customer of mine who lives in Fifth avenue had suffered a loss of this kind. I sent Ted up with the purse. Sure enough, it was hers. When he had explained how he found it she became demonstrative over the honest way he had acted. She patted his head and declared that it did her good to know that there really was one honest boy in New York. 'You'll not go unrewarded, either,' she added. 'Just come with me.' He went with her into an adjoining room, and then what do you suppose she gave him as a reward?"

"Oh, $10, perhaps," returned the friend.

The diamond man smiled. "The reward she gave him," he added, "was a big piece of huckleberry pie—simply that and nothing more."—New York Tribune.

Good Advice to Young Journalists.

In Petroleum V. Nasby's (Mr. Locke's) fine office in Toledo one day I a short time ago made the remark that the newspaper field was overcrowded—too many papers and too many writers. Nasby converted me to another way of thinking.

"An exchange editor," Mr. Locke said, "sifts over a pile of perhaps 100 papers. One after another he discards them without opening at all. He knows there is nothing in them he cares to see. Out of the 100 he carefully looks over five, six or ten.

"Put all the papers in the United States in one big pile," he continued, "pick them over as the exchange man did, and it will amaze you to see how many sickly, abortive publications exist. If well trained and energetic young men among legitimate newspaper workers were to take hold of such sheets and learn that the big cities are not all of this world they could become independent, respected and useful citizens almost in a day."

I call to mind a young man who worked eighteen hours a day on a western New York daily about two years ago as a police reporter. He acted on the Nasby principle, and is now a local power in running a weekly newspaper in one of the eastern states. His example could be safely followed by at least 500 impecunious people in the city of New York today.—McDonald in Buffalo Express.

A Photographic Problem.

Will a clear atmosphere produce a better photograph than a hazy climate? That's the question hanging on the lips of every man you meet, and the strangest part is that they all believe it. There was some truth in the statement a dozen years ago, but now, owing to the instantaneous process, requiring a second's exposure, the density of the atmospheric surroundings has no influence. No, the secret lies in the pencil of the retoucher, which glides rapidly over a negative, eradicating blotches, blemishes, wrinkles and moles on the faces of women. By the same means young men with a weak growth of hair on the face have mustaches filled out until the countenance almost escapes recognition. The power of the retoucher is great, and as one case in question I will mention the portrait of a child taken as Puck. In the negative you could see only a stick held across the knee. The retoucher introduced a couple of pencil holders with crayons, which he had to build up by a process a thousand times more tedious than steel etching. Photography is losing its mechanical cast every day and taking on the accessories of art, which I am convinced will some day leave the portrait painter without a profession.—Globe-Democrat.

Typewriters in Siam.

Prince Devawongse is evidently a thrifty soul, and has an eye very wide open for the main chance. While he was in London he bought a typewriter of American manufacture, and he was so well pleased with it that he thinks of introducing the machine in his own country. Writing the Siamese language is very laborious business, and typewriters would be appreciated by the commercial classes there if the machine can only be made so as to write in the native tongue. A representative of the manufacturers of the machine purchased by the prince in London called at the Fifth Avenue hotel this morning and had a long conference with the prince's secretary upon the subject. The language spoken by the Siamese not only has eighty-four letters in the alphabet, but the line is divided into four different spaces, which must be observed in writing, just as by Europeans in stenography. Whether the typewriter can be made to fill the requirements in this sort of writing is now the problem, and if it can be successfully done the prince will doubtless have a large number sent over.—New York Commercial Advertiser.

Alleged Suicide of Scorpions.

Professor A. G. Bourne has made a number of experiments on three species of scorpions found at Madras, with the object of determining whether the popular notion that scorpions can commit suicide is true. He finds that it is undoubtedly physically impossible for a scorpion to sting itself in a vulnerable place, and when one is placed in very unpleasant circumstances it not unfrequently lashes its tail about and causes actual penetration of the sting. But the poison of a scorpion is quite powerless to kill the same individual or another of the same or even of another species. Two scorpions, when fighting, repeatedly sting one another with little, if any, effect, the stronger killing the weaker by tearing it to piec The poison may be pressed out of the sting with the fingers or a pair of forceps, when it is found to be of a milky white fluid with a very pungent smell resembling that of formic acid.—Scientific American.

A Bloodless Man.

Otto Schreiber, a corporal in the German army, apparently has no blood. Knives and daggers can be run through his body without harming him in the least. A committee of distinguished surgeons say they cannot explain the miracle. Schreiber will exhibit himself in Berlin, London, Paris and America when his time in the army is out.—Boston Transcript.

The Outlaw Killers.

I saw Bob Ford, the murderer of Jesse James, at Las Cerrillos, a mining town near here, lately. He is penniless, or about so, his blood money having been exhausted long since by riotous living. He is a hanger on of saloons and gambling dens, and manages somehow to make a living. He is cordially detested by the people and miners generally, who themselves, often very rough in ways and deeds, are too brave to do the coward trick that removed Jesse James from earth. He is alone, in all the desolate sense of that word, and it will always be so. Dick Liddell is also here, but he is "reformed," and is receiving the assistance and moral encouragement of well disposed people. He is a nice looking man, very much unlike the brutal Ford in appearance, in actions and in words. He married a woman of the town, who also "reformed," and the people helped them to a start on the right road.—Las Vegas Cor. Kansas City Times.

Mark Twain in Privacy.

Mark Twain's participation in a ball game in Elmira surprised a great many persons who did not know that he has for many years made that place his summer home. It was there that he married the daughter of a very wealthy coal operator named Langdon, who died several years ago. Mark built himself a house at some distance from the heart of Elmira on a considerable elevation called Quarry hill, and though the townsfolk usually say they would not like to live there because it is so far from town, he likes it because he gets cool air and sufficient privacy from intruders to be able to do most of each year's literary work there. His horse and carriage soon put him in town when he wants to go there, and the rest of the time he spends with his wife and friends, or around his billiard table, or far up stairs in the airy cupola that he calls his workshop.—The Argonaut.

Sportsmen have flocked into northern California in such numbers that old residents say there are now more fishermen than trout in the streams, and thirty or forty rifles to one deer.

SIPPO VALLEY MILLS!

WARWICK & JUSTUS,

Manufacture Best Grades of

FLOUR.

Ask your grocer for Fancy Patent, either

SIPPO VALLEY

—OR—

SIPPO CHIEF.

TAKE THE

Mt. Vernon & Pan Handle Route

The Great Through Line via

The C. A. & C. RAILWAY

P., C. & St. L. and C., St. L. & P. Railroads for all Points South & Southwest.

The only line running the celebrated Pullman Palace Sleeping and Dressing Room Cars Between Cleveland, Akron, Columbus, Cincinnati, Indianapolis and St. Louis.

Passengers holding first-class tickets via this line are entitled to seats in the New and Elegant Pullman Reclining Chair Cars at a nominal charge, leaving Columbus on the Fast Express at 8:00 p. m. daily, arriving at Indianapolis 10:20 p. m., St. Louis 7:00 a. m. and Kansas City 7:20 p. m.

THE SCHEDULE.

Central or 90th Meridian Time.
In effect May 23, 1887.

GOING NORTH.					GOING SOUTH.			
No 35. Cleve'l'nd Express.	No. 27. Night Express.	No. 3. Fast Mail.	STATIONS.	No. 2. Fast Mail.	No. 28. Night Express.	No. 38 Accom.
P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	Ar U. Depot Lv	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
12 55	6 45	5 40	...Cleveland...	8 10	8 00	12 10
12 40	6 31	5 26	" Euclid ave	8 24	8 15	12 25
12 24	6 15	5 10	" Newburg..	8 39	8 29	12 41
11 46	5 40	4 35	.....Hudson.....	9 15	9 06	1 16
11 27	5 23	4 16	Cuyahoga Falls	9 29	9 20	1 30
11 15	5 10	4 05	.....Akron.....	9 40	9 35	1 45
10 35	4 29	3 29	.....Warwick.....	10 12	10 06	2 20
10 10	4 05	3 08	le...Orrville ...ar	10 36	10 32	2 47
9 15	3 01	2 18	...Millersburg...	11 21	11 20	3 37
8 02	1 48	1 15	.....Gambier.....	12 33	12 24	4 50
7 52	1 37	1 05	...Mt. Vernon...	1 03	12 52	5 20
7 17	12 56	12 34	...Centerburg	1 29	1 21	6 00
6 54	12 34	12 13	.....Sunbury	1 49	1 46	6 30
6 35	12 15	11 55	...Westervl	2 06	2 07	6 50
6 10	11 50	11 30	lv Columb	2 30	2 33	7 20
A. M.	P. M.	A. M.		P. M.	A. M.	P. M.
.....	11 35	11 10	ar Columbus lv	2 40	2 55	.....
.....	10 00	9 33	.....Xenia.....	4 20	4 55	.....
.....	8 36	8 14	.....Loveland.....	5 33	6 17	.....
.....	7 45	7 25	lv Cincinnati ar	6 20	7 10	.....
.....	P. M.	A. M.		P. M.	A. M.	.....
.....	11 20	11 10	ar Columbus lv	3 00	5 40	.....
.....	9 54	9 43	.....Urbana.....	4 49	7 01	.....
.....	9 04	8 58	.....Piqua.....	5 49	7 46	.....
.....	7 30	7 05	....Richmond....	8 00	9 40	.....
.....	4 55	4 30	...Indianapolis...	10 20	11 45	.....
.....	2 38	1 51	...Terre Haute ..	1 42	2 18	.....
.....	12 22	11 25	....Effingham....	3 49	4 20	.....
.....	11 23	10 20	....Vandalia.....	4 48	5 10	.....
.....	9 00	8 00	lv St. Louis ar	7 00	7 30	.....
.....	A. M.	P. M.		A. M.	P. M.	.....

Trains 5 and 6 (Cleveland and Orrville Express) leave Orrville at 7:00 a. m., Akron 8:00 a. m., arriving at Cleveland 9:35 a. m.; returning leave Cleveland at 4:15 p. m., arriving at Akron 5:50 p. m., Orrville at 6:45 p. m.

Trains 27 and 28 run daily, all other trains daily except Sunday.

Trains 7 and 8, known as the Gann and Columbus accommodations, leave Gann at 6:10 a. m., arriving at Columbus at 8:45 a. m.; leave Columbus at 4:30 p. m., arriving at Gann at 7:00 p. m.

Train 25 (Cleveland express) connects with P., Ft. W. & C. No. 10 from Wooster, Shreve and all points west.

Train 38 (Columbus Express) connects with P. Ft. W. & C. No. 7 for Wooster, Shreve and all points west.

Trains 2 and 3 make connections with P., Ft. W. & C. trains to and from all points east and west via Orrville.

For further information, address

CHAS. O. WOOD,
Ass't Gen'l Pass'r Agent, Akron O.

C. L. & W. Railway.

Condensed time schedule of passenger trains. In effect June 5, 1887, and until further notice. New Standard—90 Meridian time which is 28 minutes slower than Columbus time.

	No. 1.	No. 3.	No. 5. Accom.		No. 2.	No. 4.	No. 6. Accom.
	6 45am	4 00pm	3 00am	Cleveland	8 25	6 00	6 55pm
	7 55	5 10		Grafton	9 05am	6 40	
	9 59	7 20	4 00am	Lorain		7 45	
	10 18	7 40am	4 30	Elyria		8 15	
	10 46	8 02	5 15	Grafton		8 45	
	10 54	8 11	5 44	Medina		9 25	
	11 30	8 32	6 50	Jasstus		10 14	
	12 15pm	9 08		Navarre		10 57	
	12 22	9 32		Beach City		11 04	
	12 44	9 40		Canal Dover		11 13	
	1 35	10 15*		New Philadelphia		11 53	
	2 00	10 38		Uhrichsville		12 15pm	
		10 54		Dennison		12 30	
		11 07		Conotton		12 43	
		11 30		Steubenville		1 05	
		12 05pm		Wellsville		1 40	
		12 25		Rochester		1 59	
		12 40		Bridgeport		2 14	
		12 50		Wheeling		2 25	
		1 00		Benwood		2 35	
		1 05		Moundsville		2 40	
		1 18		Glen Dale		2 54	
		1 30		Fairmont		3 05	
		1 54		Mannington		3 30	
		2 25		Barton		4 04	
		2 45		Flushing		4 24	
		2 56		Bellaire		4 37	
		3 17		Butler		4 44	
		3 25		Freeport		5 02	
		3 30*		Bridgeport		5 14	
		3 45				5 44	
	8 10pm	7 50*					
	11 45pm	11 53am	10 15pm	Ar. Wheeling			

Ar. Wheeling by Street Car from Bridgeport.

* Trains stop on signal for passengers.
All trains daily (Sundays excepted)

CONNECTIONS.

At Cleveland with fast trains for the East and West. Also with Cleveland and Detroit Daily Line Steamers.

At Lorain with N. Y. C., & St. L. R'y for Fostoria, Ft. Wayne, Chicago and all points West.

At Elyria with L. S. & M. S. Railway for Sandusky, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, and all points West and Northwest.

At Grafton with C. C. C. & I. R'y, for Crestline, Indianapolis, St. Louis and all points West and Southwest.

At Sterling with N. Y. P. & O. R. R. for Ashland, Wadsworth, Akron, Mansfield and intermediate points.

At Warwick with C. A. & C. R. for Akron, Orrville, Mt. Vernon and Columbus.

At Massillon with P. F. W. & C. R'y, for Canton Wooster, Pittsburg, etc. Also with Wheeling & Lake Erie R'y for points on that road.

At Justus, with Cleveland & Canton R'y for points on that road.

At Canal Dover with C. [illegible] R'y, for Cambridge, Marietta, Parkersburg, etc.

At Uhrichsville with P. C. & St L. R'y, for Steubenville, Coshocton, Zanesville, Newark, Columbus, Cincinnati and Indianapolis.

At Barton, with St. Clairville & Northern R'y, for St. Clairville, O.

At Bridgeport, with C. & P. R'y, for Bellaire, Pittsburg, etc.

At Wheeling, with Baltimore & Ohio R. R. for Washington, Baltimore, etc. Also with Ohio River Steamers.

WM. H. GROUT,
Gen'l Freight & Ticket Agent.
OSCAR TOWNSEND, General Manager.

Wheeling & Lake Erie R. R.

CENTRAL STANDARD TIME.
In effect July 18, 1887.

GOING SOUTH AND EAST.	No. 5.	No. 7.	No. 9.*	No. 1.
	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Toledo.....Lv	7 45	1 00	4 50	.....
Oak Harbor.....Ar	8 41	1 53	5 45	.....
Fremont.....	9 07	2 18	6 08	.....
Clyde.....	9 24	2 34	6 23	.....
Bellevue.....	9 40	2 48	6 37	.....
Monroeville.....Lv	9 58	3 05	7 01	3 10
Norwalk.....	10 15	3 22	7 17	3 22
Wellington.....	11 05	4 13	8 08	4 08
Creston.....Ar	11 53	5 05	8 55	4 47
Orrville.....Ar	pm12 20	5 35	am5 15	*5 15
" Lv	12 40	5 40	7 00	7 00
Massillon.....	1 20	6 20	7 42	7 42
Navarre.....	1 35	6 35	8 00	8 00
Valley Junction.....	2 15	7 20	8 45	8 45
New Cumberland...	2 28	7 33	9 05	9 05
Sherrodsville.....	2 40	7 45	9 25	9 25
Leesville.....	2 48	7 53	9 40	9 40
Bowerstown.....	2 55	8 00	9 50	9 50
Canal Dover.....	3 42	am5 52	.....	.....
New Comerstown...	4 28	6 30	.....	.....
Cambridge.....	5 25	7 30	.....	.....
Macksburg.....	6 56	9 03	.....	.....
Marietta.....Ar	8 10	am10 15	.....	.....

GOING NORTH AND WEST.	No. 6.	No. 8.	No. 4.	No. 2.*
	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	A. M.
Marietta.....Lv	6 50	12 15	.....	.....
Macksburg.....	8 04	1 26	.....	.....
Cambridge.....	9 40	3 00	.....	.....
New Comerstown....	10 50	4 60	.....	.....
Canal Dover.....	11 32	4 40	.....	.....
Bowerstown.....	11 25	3 45	6 25	.....
Leesville.....	11 32	3 55	6 42	.....
Sherrodsville.....	11 40	4 10	6 55	.....
New Cumberland...	11 52	4 25	7 07	.....
Valley Junction.....	pm12 20	5 02	7 25	.....
Navarre.....	12 50	5 35	8 00	.....
Massillon.....	1 05	5 59	8 15	.....
Orrville.....Ar	1 40	6 25	8 53	.....
Orrville.....Lv	1 45	*6 35	8 58	A. M.
Creston.....Lv	2 18	7 02	9 28	5 20
Wellington.....	3 05	7 43	10 15	6 20
Norwalk.....	3 55	8 25	11 25	7 25
Monroeville.....	4 07	8 35	11 37	7 35
Clyde.....	4 39	9 29	pm12 10	8 06
Fremont.....	4 55	9 45	12 28	8 22
Toledo.....Ar	6 15	*10 45	1 50	9 40

No. 27.	No. 25.	Norwalk & Huron.	No. 26.	No. 28.
P. M.	A. M.		A. M.	P. M.
5 20	8 20	Ar.....Huron.....Lv	9 30	6 30
5 05	8 05	... Fries' Landing.....	9 45	6 45
4 52	7 53	.....Milan.....	10 00	7 00
4 30	7 35	Lv.....Norwalk.....Ar	10 25	7 25

*Daily.

No. 8 W. & L. E. train will wait at Valley Junction for passengers on C. & M. train No. 4.

This road is now open through from Toledo to Bowerstown, connecting with the Pennsylvania System for all points East.

THROUGH CAR SERVICE.

Between Toledo, Cambridge and Marietta.
" " and Bowerstown.
" " and Akron, Youngstown and Pittsburgh.
" Chicago, Akron, Youngstown and Pittsburgh.

JAS. M HALL, Gen. Passenger Ag't
M. D. WOODFORD, Gen. Manager

TIME TABLE.
P., Ft. W. & C. Railway.

Schedule in Effect June, 1887.
Trains depart from MASSILLON station as follows.
CENTRAL TIME.

GOING EAST

No. 8.....	Daily.....	2 49 a. m
No. 10.....	Daily.....	9 27 a. m
No. 12.....	" "	10 11 p. m
No. 4.....	Daily except Sunday.....	3 20 p. m
Local Freight...	Daily except Sunday	12 00 m

GOING WEST

No 1.....	Daily except Sunday.....	3 50 a. m
No. 9.....	Daily.....	11 18 "
No. 7.....	Daily except Sunday.....	1 55 p. m
No. 3.....	Daily.....	5 52 "
Local Freight.....		8 35 a. m

Pullman Palace Sleeping and Hotel Cars attached to through trains run without change, westbound to Chicago; eastbound to Pittsburgh,

The Massillon Independent.

VOL. XXV—NO. 11. MASSILLON, OHIO, SEPTEMBER 2, 1887. WHOLE NO. 1,439

TO MACKINAC.

Summer Tours.

Palace Steamers. Low Rates.

Four Trips per Week Between

DETROIT, MACKINAC ISLAND

St. Ignace, Cheboygan, Alpena, Harrisville, Oscoda, Sand Beach, Port Huron, St. Clair, Oakland House, Marine City.

Every Week Day Between

DETROIT AND CLEVELAND

Special Sunday Trips during July and August.

OUR ILLUSTRATED PAMPHLETS

Rates and Excursion Tickets will be furnished by your Ticket Agent, or address

E. S. WHITCOMB, Gen'l Pass. Agent,

Detroit & Cleveland Steam Nav. Co.

DETROIT, MICH.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

ATTORNEYS.

R. W. McCAUGHEY, Attorney at Law, office over Dielheun's Arcade Store, Erie street, Massillon, Ohio.

COLE & REINOEHL, Attorneys at Law and Notaries Public, office over Marks Bros. store Erie street, Massillon, Ohio.

WILLISON & GARRETT, Attorneys-at-Law. Rooms Nos. 11 and 11½ Opera Block.

ROBERT H. FOLGER, Attorney at Law, U. S. Commissioner. Commissioner of Deeds for New York and Pennsylvania, and Notary Public Office second floor Tremont Block, No. 46 South Erie street, Massillon, O. Will give strict attention to all business entrusted to his care in Stark and the adjoining counties.

BANKS.

UNION NATIONAL BANK, Massillon, Ohio. Jos. Coleman, President, J. H. Hunt, Cashier.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK, Erie street, Massillon, Ohio. $150,000 Capital. S. Hunt, President; C. Steese Cashier.

GERMAN DEPOSIT BANK, Hotel Conrad Block. Dealers in promissory notes, manufacturers' scrip and exchange. Collections made in all cities and towns in the United States. P. G. ALBRIGHT, Cashier.

CIGAR MANUFACTURERS.

PETER SAILER, manufacturer and wholesale Cigar dealer. Factory corner Erie and Tremont streets.

PHIL. BLUMENSCHEIN, wholesale and retail dealer in Cigars. Factory and store room No. 59 West Main street.

DRUGGISTS.

W. H. McCALL & CO., Druggists. Prescription work a specialty. Dealers in stationery, blank books and school supplies. A full line of druggist's sundries.

Z. T. BALTZLY, dealer in Drugs, Medicines, and Chemicals, Perfumery and Fancy articles, Stationery and Blank Books, Opera House, Massillon, Ohio

DENTISTS.

E. CHIDESTER, Dentist, over Humberger & Son's store. Nitrous oxide gas administered for painless extraction of teeth.

FURNITURE.

JOHN H. OGDEN, Furniture Dealer and Undertaker, No. 23 West Main street.

DRY GOODS.

HUMBERGER & SON, dealers in General Dry Goods, Notions, Fancy Goods, etc. No. 8 East Main Street.

PHYSICIANS.

H. B. GARRIGUES, M. D. **Physician and Surgeon,**

Office hours, 8:30 to 10:30 A. M. 2 P. M. to 5 P. M. 7 P. M. to 9 P. M.

Office in H. Beatty's block, formerly occupied by Dr. Barrick. Near corner of Main and Erie streets. Residence Charles and Hill street, near Methodist church.

H. C. ROYER, M. D. **SURGEON.**

Office Hours: 7 A. M. to 9:30 A. M. 12 M. to 2 P. M. 5 P. M. to 7 P. M.

Office and Residence 100 E. Main St., Massillon, O.

DR. W. [illegible] ND, Physician and Surgeon, Office No. 55 East Main street, Massillon, Ohio. Office hours, 7 to 8 a. m., 1 to 3 and 7 to 9 p. m.. Office open day and night.

F. E. SEAMAN, M. D. **Physician and Surgeon.**

Office hours; 7 to 10 A. M. 1 to 3 P. M. 6 to 8 P. M.

Office over Uhlendorff & Rudolph's jewelry store, Erie St. Office open day and night.

HARDWARE.

S. A. CONRAD & CO., Dealers in Foreign and Domestic Hardware, etc., Main street.

MANUFACTORIES.

MASSILLON CONTRACTING AND BUILDING CO., Manufacturers of Doors Sash Blinds, Mouldings, etc.

HESS, SNYDER & CO., manufacturers of Novelty Pumps, Stoves, Engines, Mill and Mining Machinery. Works on South Erie street.

RUSSELL & CO., manufacturers of Threshing Machines, Portable, Semi-Portable and Traction Engines, Horse Powers, Saw Mills, &c.

MASSILLON ROLLING MILL, Joseph Corns & Son, Proprietors, manufacturers of a superior quality of Merchant Bar and Blacksmith Iron.

MASSILLON GLASS FACTORY, manufactures Green Glass Hollow Ware Beer Bottles, Flasks, &c.

MASSILLON IRON BRIDGE COMPANY Manufacturers of Bridges, Roofs and General Iron Structures

GROCERIES.

DATWATER & SON, Established in 1832. Forwarding and Commission Merchant and dealer in all kinds of Country Produce. Warehouse in Atwater's Block, Exchange street.

ALBRIGHT & CO., Cash Grocery and Provision Dealers, Queensware, etc., No. 25 East Main street Goods delivered free of charge.

TINNERS.

HENRY [illegible] OEHLER, dealer in Stoves, Tinware, House Furnishing Goods, etc. No. 14 West Main street.

REAL ESTATE.

P. G. ALBRIGHT, dealer in all kinds of Real Estate. Office in German Deposit Bank.

MUSIC.

PROF. C. F. BALFOUR, teacher of instrumental and vocal music. Address box 332, Massillon. Resid[illegible]ne corner of Akron and State streets.

JEWELERS.

JOSEPH COLEMAN, dealer in Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Silverware, Musical Instruments, etc. No. 5 South Erie street.

C. F. VON KANEL, West Side Jeweler, No. 9 West Main street.

THE NEWS IN A NUTSHLL.

All the Occurrences of the Week.

Pittsburg stove molders are not unanimous for the proposed strike.

An immense number of Jews, driven from Russia, are en route to America.

Governor Bartlett, of California is so much improved that there are hopes of his ultimate recovery.

John Avery and his wife Jennie, poverty-stricken couple of New York, took morphine and died together.

Eugene Hairston, colored, charged with assaulting a white woman, was lynched near Greensboro, N. C.

The Iowa Grand Lodge Order United Workmen have obtained a reversal of the order suspending them.

Tennessee river, foot of Market street, Chattanooga, will be bridged with a $200,000 structure, 1,500 feet in length.

The revenue department declines to permit two inventors, who have a process for aging whisky, to experiment on whisky in bond.

Yankton will have a cathedral and diocesan school, having been selected as the Catholic see of the South Dakota diocese.

A Union Pacific train near Denver, crashed through a bridge partly burnnd away, but miraculously only one man, the engineer, was killed.

Mrs. Hiller, aged sixty-three, of Maple Grove, Minn., was thrown into a cistern by tramps who robbed her house of $1,520. The old lady was rescued after being in the water three hours, and may die from the shock.

A subterranean lake in a mine at Nanticoke, Pa., burst its banks Thursday. About three hundred men were at work 150 feet below the lake, but fortunately had time to escape before the mine was flooded. Ninety mules were drowned.

Some months ago the residence of Dr. John Williams, near Bowling Green, Ind., was burglarized and robbed. Edward Williams, a grandson, has confessed the crime, but says he was instigated by William Taggart, the doctor's son-in-law. Both are under arrest.

San Francisco will invite President Cleveland to visit the Pacific coast.

W. O. Tyler Paper company, Chicago, will settle their $420,000 liabilities at 22 1-2 cents on the dollar.

The president has appointed Henry C. Borstel, of Maine, to be United States consul at Pernambuco.

Millions of dead fish are floating on the surface of streams in southern Wisconsin and northern Illinois.

Mayor Hewitt is forcing every hotel in New York to place in each room a rope long enough to reach the ground.

United Labor party of New York city will start a new paper, the Socialists having control of the Daily Leader.

Three of the commissioners appointed by Secretary Whitney to test torpedoes are charged with being interested in the Howell torpedo.

Pat Gaffney, street foreman of the Chicago gas company, approached a leaking main with a lighted candle and was blown to pieces.

Miss Lina Harrison, daughter of Carter Harrison, of Chicago, was married Friday, in Trinity church, New York, to Mr. Heaton Ousley, of Chicago.

Treasurer Burk, of Galveston county, Texas, who absconded with $40,000 of county funds, has given himself up after spending all the money.

President J. A. Werner and Cashier Shepps, of the failed First National bank, of Burlington, Col., were arrested at Kansas City for stealing $40,000.

Douglass F. Carlin, clerk of the Cheyenne agency, and related to the aristocratic Carlins of Illinois, has married the richest squaw on the Sioux reservation.

The malarial fever epidemic which carried off over one hundred persons in Plymouth, Pa., two years ago, threatens a revisitation. Several deaths have occurred and many are prostrated.

Mrs. John A. Wit er has been bound over to the grand jury at Denver on the charge of poisoning her husband, the well known stockman. Mr. and Mrs. Witter were from South Bend, Ind.

[illegible] miner at Ply[illegible] st, the powder ignited by friction, and the drill with which he was pounding the charge was driven through his body.

The owners of the fishing schooner Lydia T. Crowell, of Beverly, Mass., have given her up for lost, with all on board. She was in charge of Moses Larkin, of Nova Scotia, and had a crew of fifteen men.

Tallon Danzy, colored, was hanged at Camden, S. C., for the murder of Noel Perkins, also colored. The men quarreled over an ox. Danzy's last words were to his children, and were, "Mind your mamma."

A lumber carriage operated by steam in a Cheboygan, Mich., saw mill was accidentally set in motion while a score of men were in its path. The machine crashed through the crowd, maiming all and killing two.

BASE BALL.—Baltimore 19, Cincinnati 11; Louisville 11, Brooklyn 0; St. Louis 15, Metropolitans 5; Athletic 7, Cleveland 1; Detroit 7, Philadelphia 3; Indianapolis 6, Washington 4; Chicago 5, New York 2; Canton 4, Mansfield 2; Wheeling 11, Kalamazoo 3.

Jesse Pomeroy, the boy murderer in prison at Boston, made an attempt at escape. When detected he had several bars between himself and freedom sawed through.

The Crown Prince Rudolph, of Austria, has quarreled with his wife, and that lady has gone to her father, King Leopold, of Belgium. The affair creates a great scandal in Vienna.

By the collision of a passenger with a freight train on the West Shore railroad, near Port Bryon, N. Y., the express messenger was killed and the engineers of both trains injured.

The Ohio live stock commission has issued a circular prohibiting railway companies from unloading cattle from Texas and the Gulf states in Ohio unless they provide separate yards for them.

James Feeney and Patrick McDermott quarreled at a dance at Ashtabula, O. While returning home with two ladies, McDermott stole up behind Feeney and fatally shot him in the back. He was arrested.

Yardmaster Caldwell, Michigan Central railroad, Detroit, for nine years brooded over a coroner's verdict which censured him in connection with a wreck causing loss of life, attempted suicide by cutting his throat. He may recover.

Last evening Mrs. Nancy Downing, of New Albany, Ind., drew a pistol on her son-in-law because he left her daughter. The pistol was wrested from her grasp, when she drew a knife and inflicted a dangerous wound in his neck.

Judge Samuel Hall, of the Georgia State supreme court, is dead.

There have been sixty deaths from yellow fever at Key West to date.

Rodney D. Wells, the oldest queensware dealer in St. Louis, has failed.

New York Socialists favor nominating John Swinton for secretary of state.

Thirty persons were injured, ten seriously, by a collision on the Chattanooga Belt railroad.

Jennie Knight was stabbed to death in a saloon fight with Annie Raymond at St. Louis.

C. G. Gurley, of Oakland City, Ind., committed suicide Sunday. Cause, failing health.

Iron molders of the United States have decided by ballot not to demand an advance in wages.

Lieut. Folsom, wounded in the engagement with the Utes Thursday, died Friday morning.

At Whitesville, Ky., Saturday, John B. Lake was shot and killed by Frank Sparks, a barkeeper.

An attempt was made by wreckers to throw a passenger train off a bridge near Danville, Ill.

Ice cream gave sixty picnickers near Beaumont, Tex., a violent attack of cramps, but all recovered.

Father Francis McGovern, for twelve years priest at St. Ann's Catholic church, Brier Hill, O., is dead.

Chicago board of trade has removed Baltimore & Ohio telegraph wires for furnishing reports to bucket shops.

Patrick McDermott shot and fatally wounded James Feeney while returning from a dance at Ashtabula, O.

Peter Johnson, Charles Meerking and John Hogan were drowned by the capsizing of a boat near Conner's Point, Minn.

At Decatur, Ala., Saturday, the town marshal and two others were killed in a row caused by drunken colored toughs.

James Owens, aged fifty, coal shipper at Zanesville, O., suicided in the Muskingum Sunday morning. Mental aberration.

A dozen dwellings at Washington C. H. were robbed while the occupants were attending the county fair Saturday afternoon.

Bayard S. Gray, postmaster at Portland, Ind., and son of Governor Gray, was arrested for assaulting Miss Nora D. Rogers.

Hon. Patrick A. Collins was tendered a reception at Boston Sunday night by the municipal council of the Irish National League.

While constructing a railroad bridge, Henry Connelly, aged forty-three, of Cincinnati, was killed by a falling stone at New Albany, Ind.

C. A. Percy, a wagon-maker of Suspension Bridge, successfully floated through the Niagara whirlpool in a canvas boat of his own invention.

Pat. Shea shot and killed his stepbrother, John Collins, at Kansas City. He afterward shot Officer Fleming, who attempted to arrest him, in the shoulder.

Burglars entered Jeweler Ek's house, Milwaukee, stole his keys from his pants, went down town and entered and robbed his store of $1,200 worth of jewelry.

While making a settlement over the estate of the late Senator Schmieder at Minster, O., August Schmieder struck his stepmother a blow on the head, knocking her down. He was jailed at Wapakoneta to await the action of the grand jury.

The Parker, of London, the probable successor of Henry Ward Beecher as pastor of Plymouth church, has arrived. He preaches in Plymouth's pulpit the first Sunday in October. On the 15th of October he will deliver the Beecher eulogy, and will make a western trip later in the month.

Union men at the Dalton Stove foundry, Dalton, Wayne county, Ohio, made an unsuccessful attempt to induce non-unionists to quit work because patterns were used from Bridge, Beach & Co., of St. Louis, a firm the union has boycotted. Threats to burn the foundry were about to be carried out by three unknown men when a guard fired and one dropped. He was quickly hustled away by his two companions.

John Nesbitt, aged seventy, of Hillsboro, O., dropped dead from heart disease.

Minnesota denies a short wheat crop. It is said to be fully up to the average.

James Hart, a Winchester, O., farmer, was fatally gored by a bull which he was leading.

Tom Ryan, a tough Chicago citizen, who recently killed his father, was murdered in a saloon.

The remains of a mastodon, the third in four years, were unearthed at Montpelier, Indiana.

Pension Commissioner Black is seriously ill with inflammatory rheumatism at Weirs, N. H.

Daniel Goodwin, ex-judge of the Michigan supreme court, is dead at Detroit, aged ninety years.

The Methodist camp meeting at Washington C. H. is the most successful ever held on the grounds.

The corn crop in Southern Indiana will be about one-half, while late potatoes are an entire failure.

Jack Myrick, a colored ravisher, was lynched by a mob of his own race in Henry county, Alabama.

Survivors of Gen. Walker's ill-fated Nicaragua expedition will hold a reunion at St. Louis next fall.

Jon R. Clymer, aged fifty-four, prominent Mason and Democrat, died of nervous prostration at Bucyrus, O.

The forty-eighth annual session of the Indiana Methodist conference closed at Mount Olive, Ind., Wednesday.

Several boys playing "Wild West," at Elizabeth, Ill., accidentally shot and killed Jesse Lane, aged sixteen.

The Ohio state Camp Meeting association began its twenty-seventh annual meeting at Mount Vernon Wednesday.

John Cartwright, a bad man of Marion county, W. Va., was shot dead at Manningtion in a fight with an unknown.

Three section hands, including the foreman, was run down and killed on the Lehigh Valley railroad, near Scranton, Pa.

By the burning of the police barn at Topeka, Kan., Col. G. C. Graves met his death. He was a well known Union soldier.

Sidney Moncrief, aged twenty, was jailed at Greensburg, Ind., for stealing twenty-three bushels of wheat from a poor widow.

A boiler in the Miami distillery, at Hamilton, O., exploded at 5 p. m. Wednesday. Frank Lucas, the colored stoker, was killed.

Ex-Congressman Gibson was fined $50 and sent to jail for ten days at Huntington, W. Va., for calling Judge McGinnis a vile name.

Dr. James Kinyour, of Center View, Mo., was called to the door and killed by two men, his wife's cousins. They were arrested.

FATE OF THE ANARCHISTS

BUT ONE MORE WEEK OF DEEP ANXIETY.

The Supreme Court to Decide the Case Next Week—It is Claimed That if the Court Decides Adversely the President Himself Could Not Save Them.

CHICAGO, Sept. 1.—On Tuesday next the fate of the Anarchists now confined in the county jail will be made public. The supreme courts meets at Ottawa on Tuesday next, and the decision on the appeal will be among the first papers to be handed down. As the fated day approaches the condemned men are evincing numerous signs of anxiety, and although it is given out by their friends that they are confident of securing a new trial, their actions belie the statement.

Sheriff Matson, moreover, is not a whit less anxious than the prisoners themselves. He dreads the task which he will be called upon to perform should the law be permitted to take its course, and he is credited with having on several occasions expressed to intimate friends his fears that should the Anarchists swing, his own life would pay the forfeit. That is to say he is profoundly impressed with the conviction that a policy of revenge would be inaugurated by the sympathizers with the doomed men, and that his own name would be among the first on the roll of retaliation.

Meanwhile it is given out that arrangements have been made by which the sheriff will receive advance notice of the character of the decision, and should it be unfavorable to the prisoners they will at once be searched and placed in separate cells. The visits of friends and relatives will also be stopped and every possible precaution will be taken to frustrate any scheme or plot for their release or the escape of any one of the number. The McGarigle episode has taught the sheriff a valuable lesson, and he does not propose to be caught a second time.

Just what step will next be taken should the decision of the supreme court point in the direction of the gallows is a mooted question. Counsel say that they will endeavor to get the case before the supreme court of the United States, but some of the oldest and most experienced members of the Chicago bar do not hesitate to aver that there is not a solitary feature in the case which would warrant a justice of the supreme court in issuing a writ of supersedeas. If this view of the matter proves correct nothing remains but an appeal to the executive clemency of Governor Oglesby. Little is expected from this court of last resort, although the defense committee, which will resume its work on to-day if the decision is against the defendants, say that the appeal will be backed up by a petition miles long, and the signatures upon which will represent every state and territory in the Union.

President Cleveland cannot possibly interfere in the case, although there is talk to the effect that his interposition will be asked. Nor is it within the bounds of reason that the German or English governments could be induced to plead for the lives of the prisoners, who, not having shaken off the yoke of allegiance, are still natives of those countries. In short, the indications are that the supreme court is the only bar between the condemned men and the satisfaction of the law, and that, should the decision handed down sustain the verdict of the court below, there is no power on earth that can or will prevent the Haymarket tragedy being expiated upon the scaffold.

AT THEIR OLD TRICKS.

Hoosier Graveyard Insurance Companies Again Doing Business.

INDIANAPOLIS, Sept. 1.—The graveyard insurance companies which were driven out of Michigan by the law passed last winter have found a secure lodgment in this state and have already begun to cause trouble, the auditor of state being daily in receipt of letters concerning their methods. They have filed the necessary papers of incorporation and made the statements required under the law, and this, in the present condition of legislation in this state, appears to be all that is required.

The report of the American Mutual, of Elkhart, shows that 607 persons have been insured, and more than one-half of these are over seventy years of age; thirty-eight persons thus insured are eighty-four years old or over that age. The report further shows that a large number of policies have matured but on none of them was the full amount paid. One woman writes to the auditor and complains of the swindling companies, saying that she paid in about $350, and when the policy matured she received but $70 instead of $1,000. From reports received at the auditor's office it is plain that a large number of people are being victimized by the companies.

A CHANGE OF FRONT.

The Utes Were Not Responsible for the Present Troubles in the West.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1. — Commander Randlett, of Fort Duchesne, Utah, sends this to the war department:

"Colorow and all his following are now at Ouray agency, fifty miles from Colorado, and manifest a disposition to remain on the reservation. No more excitement among the Indians. Militia and cowboys hold hundreds of horses and thousands of sheep and goats belonging to Colorow and Chiptea, Ouray's widow. This stock was grazing on the land claimed by the Indians as belonging to their reservation, and where they had been permitted by their agent to live for years. Colorado settlers have claimed location there, and have at last succeeded in driving the Indians in. Colorow has not in this trouble been on the warpath, and has made his way to the reservation avoiding hostilities as far as possible."

Indian Agent Byrnes, Ouray agency, confirms the dispatch that Colorow is now at the agency, and says, furthermore, that Colorow was not on the warpath at all. That he was hunting when he was attacked by the whites. The department has sent dispatches to Agent Byrnes and the governor of Colorado, instructing the former to keep the Indians on the reservation and to drive off all whites and other persons having no right thereon. The governor has been requested to see that all the horses, stock and other property which the whites seized from the Indians be immediately restored, and that the Indians be no further molested.

Powderly's Address.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Sept. 1.—The subject of General Master Workman Powderly's address on October 3, before the National convention of the Knights of Labor in this city will be, "The World as Knighthood Would Make It."

DOCTORS FROM ALL LANDS

THE COMING INTERNATIONAL MEDICAL CONGRESS IN WASHINGTON.

Nearly Five Thousand of the Medical Professors to Devote a Week to Science and Sociability—Every Civilized Country in the World Represented.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27.—There is no longer any doubt that the Ninth International Medical congress, which assembles in Washington on September 5, will be the largest, and, from a scientific point of view, the most complete of any yet held. The attendance will be over four thousand and perhaps nearly five thousand representative members of the medical profession from every enlightened and civilized nation and colony in the world. Great Britain will be represented from every country and colony of her world wide possessions. Egypt, Algiers, Persia, China, Japan, all the nations of Europe and the islands of the Pacific send delegates. Austria will probably send the largest and most complete representation of the profession of all the foreign nations.

The only feature of the congress in which it will be impossible to excel the conventions held in the Old World will be in the social and public entertainments. Congress was asked at its last session to appropriate $45,000 to defray the expenses estimated for by the secretary general of the congress. It was the lowest estimate of what would be necessary to entertain the visiting gentlemen in a proper manner. The senate, without dissent, voted $35,000, but when the appropriation bill got into conference, the house conferees refused to give more than $10,000.

For the accommodation of the convention Albaugh's opera house has been engaged for the entire week for the general meeting. Seventeen other spacious halls and rooms have been rented for the use of the different sections. Pension hall, now finished, and said to be one of the finest and most spacious halls of the kind in the world, will be set apart for the general reception of the members of the congress and their friends on Monday night, September 5, and on the following Tuesday night the great banquet will be given in the same place. The thousands who saw the space fitted up for the inauguration ball of President Cleveland on the 4th of March, 1885, can form some idea of the grandeur of the scene which will be renewed next month by the greatest body of professional men the country has ever seen.

The secretary of the navy has set apart his suburban residence, Grassland, for a lawn party. Ex Commissioner Dent, of Georgetown, will also entertain the delegates at his place in Georgetown. Congressman John M. Glover, of Missouri, will invite the entire delegation to meet the Missouri members of the medical congress. Ex-Consul Thomas Wilson will have a reception one evening at his palatial residence on Connecticut avenue.

A well known Philadelphia firm have been for weeks preparing the plates for the various cards to be issued, the designs on which are said to be of the most artistic kind. The suggestions for the engravings were furnished by Dr. Hamilton, surgeon general of the Marine Hospital service and secretary general of the congress. The series includes an invitation to all the delegates to visit Mount Vernon on September 10. On this card is engraved the old Washington mansion and the tomb, between which an eagle holds in his talons the flags of the six great nations of Europe and in his beak a ribbon on which is inscribed "Welcome. E Pluribus Unum."

The banquet invitation has upon it seven sketches—the landing of Columbus, Washington's birthplace, signing the Declaration of Independence, the peace of 1783, Liberty Enlightening the World, the great review of the Union army at Washington, 1865, and the inauguration of President Cleveland. On the right hand is a vignette of Liberty.

The invitation to the foreign delegates to visit Niagara Falls has engravings in miniature of Washington, Watkin's Glen, High Bridge at Harlem; Seneca lake, and a very fine representation of Niagara Falls, which covers nearly the entire front of the card.

The menus of the banquet is to be decorated with some original designs. The frontispiece is a rainbow supporting the coats of arms of the original thirteen states. In the clouds below are grouped pleasantly to the eye the coats of arms of the other twenty-five states. On the first page Dame Columbia is mixing punch for the representatives of all nations, who are seated at the tables and personated by their national characteristics, John Bull being in front. On the opposite page Brother Jonathan stands behind an oval basket filled with champagne, supported by clusters of grapes. In either hand he holds exploding bottles of the sparkling wine, while Great Britain, France, Italy, Austria, Germany and Spain each have magnums decorated with their coat of arms, and are joining in the fusillade of corks and clouds of spray which fill the air. The outside picture represents an eagle's nest formed of an American flag. From the edge of the nest project the flags of many nations. On the front the bird of freedom proudly sits, with an olive branch in her her talons and screaming welcome to all the people of the earth.

So much for the social features of the congress, the expenses of which will have to be met by subscription, and the amount received thus far is not beginning to be enough to defray the expenses.

The hotels and proprietors of boarding houses generally have agreed to reduce their rates, and the committee on public comfort have a directory of them all, showing the extent of the accommodations and the price to be charged each guest. The time for meeting will find Washington still deserted by its wealthiest citizens. Some of the more public spirited citizens, however, have announced their intention of returning for the week the congress is in session, and doubtless the committee of arrangements will be greatly assisted in their labor of entertaining the distinguished visitors.

A County Treasurer Disappears.

WAPAKONETA, O., Sept. 1.—County Treasurer Israel Lucas is missing, and also $31,000 of the county funds. Last Saturday evening he purchased round trip tickets to Toledo for himself and wife, having married a second time but recently. His prolonged absence excited suspicion, and an examination of the treasury by the county commissioners was made last Tuesday afternoon. His official bond was $250,000, and his sureties number thirty-three, twelve residents of Wapakoneta and the remaining twenty-one farmers. He left six children behind him. Lucas was one of the most influential Democrats in Auglaize county, having been re-elected last fall by the largest majority on the Democratic ticket.

WASHINGTON DISPATCHES

ALL THE HAPPENINGS AROUND THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

A Denial of the Absurd Stories About the Guiteau Jury—Indemnity Claim Julio R. Santos—Indemnity Lands Restored—Patent Office Argument.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30.—The members of the Guiteau jury are out of patience with the absurd stories that go out of Washington during the "silly season" when actual news is a scarce article, claiming that the curse which that crank pronounced upon those connected with his conviction has been realized. Mr. Hamlin, the foreman of the jury, talking of the report that he was penniless, and that four other members of the jury had died, said:

"That is a lie. I am not penniless. On the contrary my business is in a better condition than ever it was before, my health, as you see, is just perfect, and I am a happy and contented person. Only one member of the jury has died, and that was poor Tom Heinlein, who was half dead with consumption when he went on the jury. I will confess that one of the jurors is in the insane asylum, but his going there was not the result of his serving on the Guiteau jury, unless, however, it was the result of long confinement. Guiteau's curse upon the heads of those who had to do with his conviction and hanging amounts to nothing."

Indemnity Claim.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30.—The indemnity claim of Julio R. Santos, for unlawful detention of person and confiscation of property by the authorities of Ecuador, has again received some attention from the state department. A month or more ago Mr. Santos, through his legal representative in Washington, Mr. Samuel Maddox, notified the state department that he considered himself entitled to an indemnity of $350,000. Secretary Bayard considered the amount rather excessive, and so informed the claimant. After considerable correspondence on the subject it was agreed that $241,000 would be a fair demand. Mr. Maddox has made out a prima facie case. Mr. Beach, the United States consul general for Ecuador, has been notified as to the status of the case. It is probable that the Ecuadorean government will submit the matter to arbitration. Mr. Flores, the Ecuadorean minister to this country, stated some time ago that such action would, without doubt, be taken by his government.

Lands Restored.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30.—Acting Land Commissioner Stockslager has issued an order directing the necessary steps to be taken to restore to the public domain the indemnity lands held by the following railroads in accordance with the recent decision of the secretary of the interior, Southern Pacific Railroad company, holding 4,000,000 acres; Alabama & Chattanooga company, 2,500 acres; Dallis Military Road company, 1,300,000 acres, and Vicksburg & Meridian company, 1,500 acres.

Argument Before the Patent Office.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30.—The examiner of interference, of the patent office to-day heard arguments upon the question of the public use of the art of enameling iron ware for two years prior to the granting of the patent to N. C. Milligan, assignee to the Ironclad Manufacturing company, of New York. The hearing will be resumed to-morrow.

CHINA AND AMERICA.

The Celestials Want a Closer Commercial Union With the United States.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 30.—The Belgic arrived at noon yesterday from China, and your correspondent immediately sought an interview with Count Milkiewicz, who came on here with an imperial Chinese envoy, Ma Kien Chang, and suite. They left for Washington to present autograph letters from the viceroy, Li Hung Chang, to Secretary Bayard. By the count's courtesy the letters were shown to me. They are enclosed in envelopes a foot long and four inches wide, with the imperial seal of Viceroy Li Hung Chang as High Commissioner for Trade and Secretary of state. An English translation is appended, which is summarized as follows:

On opening, the viceroy states his desire to bind China and the United States in closer bonds of friendship, and that he has therefore granted to Count Milkiewicz and Mr. Wharton Barker, of Philadelphia, the following concessions: A National and International Amalgamated bank is to be formed under an imperial charter, giving sole and exclusive rights as far as regards the Chinese imperial and provincial governments. The bank is to be supplied by America and China with a capital of 50,000,000 taels (a tael is equal to 1.356 Mexican dollars), in proportions to be fixed hereafter, but the larger share to be American currency. It will establish itself in Chinese commercial centers. It will have branches in all foreign cities with which China has trade or political interests. It will have the sole right to coin money. It will also advance funds to the government and construct railroads and telegraphs.

Unusual Attraction For a County Fair.

WOODSTOCK, Ill., Aug. 30.—The McHenry county agricultural board has issued an announcement to the effect that the couple who would unite in holy wedlock in the fair grounds during the coming fair has been taken, and the ceremony will take place in the amphitheater Wednesday, September 21. The county fair officials have issued many notices which read as follows: "You are invited to be present, and should you desire to give the couple any present, please notify the secretary what it will be, that your name may appear among the donors to be published."

Socialistic Labor Party Conference.

NEW YORK, Aug. 30.—The Socialistic Labor party's leaders will hold a conference at Webster hall next Sunday. Richard Trooman, Conrad Weisse, Louis Mitchell and others of the leaders favor the nomination of John Severton for secretary of state.

An Ex-Congressman in Jail.

PARKERSBURG, W. Va., Aug. 27.—Ex-Congressman Gibson was fined $50, in addition to a term of ten days in jail, by Judge McGinnis, of the state circuit court, at Huntington, Wednesday, for contempt of court. A few days ago Gibson intimated in court that the judge was open to bribes, and subsequently on the street applied approbrious names to his honor, which, on the testimony of several citizens, led to Gibson's arrest and commitment. There was nearly a riot when sentence was pronounced, but Gibson submitted quietly and is serving his sentence. Yesterday efforts were made to have him released, but the judge refused to modify his sentence.

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BRAGG AND BUELL.

The Invasion of Kentucky Twenty-five Years Ago.

RACING FOR LOUISVILLE.

The Battles at Richmond and Perryville, Ky.

A Race for Chattanooga—Raids of the Confederate Gens. Morgan and Kirby Smith in Kentucky—Consternation at Cincinnati—Its Defense by Gen. Lew. Wallace—Death of Gen. William Nelson—Brave Defense of Col. Wilder at Munfordsville—Race and Chase.

"The attempt to destroy the Union of these states we believe to be a crime, not only against Kentucky but against all mankind."

So declared the loyal legislature of Kentucky in the autumn of 1861. At the same time a bill was passed calling out 40,000 Union volunteers.

In the southern part of the state, however, there was strong secession sentiment, and early in September, 1861, Bishop Leonidas Polk had occupied Columbus, Ky., with a considerable Confederate force.

Finally it was resolved by the Confederates to make a bold dash for the fertile and famous Blue Grass region of Kentucky. Its beeves and fast horses, its wheat, corn and sugar cured hams were a suggestion of a land flowing with milk and honey to the appetite of the southern army boys. Confederate soldiers were never over fed. Perhaps that was one reason why they were such good fighters.

KENTUCKY AND TENNESSEE.

Shortly after [illegible] located from Corinth in May, Gen. [illegible] who was in poor health, gave up the command of the Confederate department of the Mississippi. His authority was transferred to Maj. Gen. Braxton Bragg, who took command of the army June 17, 1862. It was then at Tupelo, Miss., a town on the Mobile and Ohio railroad, fifty miles south of Corinth.

Gen. Bragg, in command of the Confederate forces, [illegible] at once started it towards Chattanooga, Tenn. Once there, he had an ulterior dream, which he thought might be realized. He would strike thence into Kentucky, strike boldly and quickly. His southern army, [illegible] and enthusiastic, could drive out the Union troops that were then in force in that state. Once that where. What but the [illegible] and the gaining of Kentucky for the Confederacy.

Such was the dream of Maj. Gen. Braxton Bragg, C. S. A., in June, 1862.

Before the grand expedition started there had been various Confederate incursions and raids. Kentucky and East Tennessee were in possession of the Confederates.

MORGAN'S RAID, 1862.

July 4, Col. John H Morgan, with 876 "partisan rangers," started from Knoxville, Tenn., on a raid into Kentucky. His object was to get men and horses for the Confederate army. His approach struck terror to the hearts of the country people within 100 miles of him. When rumor said he was near the honest farmer led his valuable horses and cattle into the thick woods, into deep ravines, and tied them there till this terror should be passed. It is narrated that sometimes, just when this had been done, Morgan and his men would suddenly appear as if they had come out of the ground, and say to the affrighted owners: "Here they are. You've put them just where we wanted them, all ready for us."

Morgan crossed the Cumberland mountains and pushed northward into the heart of Kentucky. At Lebanon, on the Louisville and Nashville railroad, July 12, he destroyed $50,000 worth of United States government property. There was a dash and a romance about him and his band that caused hundreds of young Kentuckians to join them.

Still northward pressed Morgan. July 14, 15 and 16 he destroyed railroads, telegraphs and bridges, and July 17 he captured the town of Cynthiana, near the Ohio river. A battalion of his men, indeed, under Basil Duke, penetrated quite to the river, burning the wealthy old town of Augusta, a few miles below Maysville. In the fight at Augusta was killed Lieut. Col. Wm. Courtland Prentice, one of Basil Duke's officers and son of George D. Prentice, of The Louisville Journal. The Union editor's obituary notice in The Journal of his secessionist son was a pathetic illustration of the state of public sentiment in Kentucky at this time.

GEN. JOHN H. MORGAN.

At Cynthiana the Federal troops were in hot pursuit of Morgan. He therefore wheeled and turned southward, marching through Richmond, Ky., to Clarksville, Tenn. Here for the time he rested on his well won laurels.

Morgan was a well to do citizen of Kentucky when the war began. He was born in Huntsville, Ala., in 1825. His picturesque career ended in 1864. He was shot dead while trying to escape capture in East Tennessee. He died with his boots on.

During his various raids he destroyed millions of dollars' worth of property.

Maj. Gen. Don Carlos Buell at this time commanded the United States armies of the department of the Ohio. After the evacuation of Corinth by the Confederates in May, 1862, he established his headquarters at Huntsville, Ala. Halleck at St. Louis was his superior officer.

Both the Union and Confederate generals decided in June that Chattanooga would be a good point to occupy with their respective armies. It would give command of East Tennessee. But while Halleck and Buell were debating about the best route to Chattanooga, Bragg was already on the way there. The race for the town between North and South was won by the South. This was only the first of the great racing matches between Bragg and Buell.

At Chattanooga Bragg prepared his army to invade Kentucky. He parted it into three divisions under Hardee, Leonidas Polk and E. Kirby Smith, respectively. Kirby Smith was in command in East Tennessee.

A portion of the Union forces under Gen. Nelson was sent to Murfreesboro to oppose the Confederate raider, N. B. Forrest, who had taken possession of Murfreesboro with valuable stores, July 13, after a sharp fight. On the approach of Nelson Forrest left the town. Nelson pursued but could not overtake him, not having cavalry. Forrest swept around Nashville like a tornado, and then went to McMinnville, Tenn., whence he made raids.

Buell had been busy putting railroads in order, the Nashville and Chattanooga and the Memphis and Charleston, whereby to transport his troops. The latter part of July the last of his army crossed the Tennessee river and moved eastward. This was Gen. Thomas' division. It was on this march that the lamented Col. Robt. L. McCook was killed in northern Alabama. He was ill and unarmed, traveling in an ambulance, when he was shot dead by guerrillas. He is buried at the beautiful Spring Grove cemetery, Cincinnati.

Nelson was ordered to McMinnville, still after that industrious raider, Forrest. Early in August, 1862, this was the disposition of the Federal army: Nelson was at McMinnville, Tenn.; Crittenden and McCook were at Battle Creek; Rousseau was on the Decatur and Columbia railroad, and Thomas was on the Nashville and Chattanooga railroad. They were thus scattered over a wide district.

And at this time Bragg began

THE INVASION OF KENTUCKY.

Kirby Smith had been ordered into Kentucky. He left Knoxville, passed rapidly through a gap in the Cumberland mountains and sped northward. He issued a proclamation among the people as he went, telling them that every man who fired on his troops should be hanged.

Kirby Smith was a Floridian, born in 1825, and a West Point graduate of 1845. He was in the Mexican war, and was assistant professor of mathematics at West Point for a time. He remained in the United States army till 1861, and then joined the southern army. He was at Stone River, and continued in the service till the close of the war. He surrendered to Gen Canby, at Baton Rouge, in 1865.

GEN. E. KIRBY SMITH.

Bragg, in arranging the plan of campaign, ordered Kirby Smith to move through eastern Kentucky to Lexington, and then push on straight to the Ohio river and take possession of Cincinnati. Bragg himself was to lead an army through central Kentucky and come out on the Ohio river at Louisville. While in the interior the two generals were to make a junction at Frankfort, the capital of the state, if practicable, and proclaim a Confederate government.

Gen. William Nelson had been ordered by Buell to take charge of the Union defenses of Kentucky. At this time the federal general, George W. Morgan, was at Cumberland Gap, watching lest the Confederates should try to get through into Kentucky there. He sent out detachments of cavalry to watch the neighboring gaps. Kirby Smith sent Gen. Stevenson with his brigade to crush Morgan's small force, while he himself led his main army with all speed on into Kentucky. Gen. Morgan was thus cut off from reenforcements and supplies. After some days on half rations he was forced to abandon Cumberland Gap altogether, retreating with his command to the Ohio river.

During this time Kirby Smith's main army was nearing the fat central Kentucky region. The last of August they suddenly appeared before Richmond.

Kirby Smith's men had little to eat but green corn on their raid into Kentucky. It is noticeable throughout the war that the southern soldiers never carried quantities of food around, and were never cumbered with baggage. "I can whip any army that is followed by a flock of cattle," was a saying of Stonewall Jackson's.

BATTLE OF RICHMOND.

Gen. M. D. Manson was near Richmond, Ky., with a small force, which had been considerably increased through the patriotic exertions of Gen. Lew Wallace, of Indiana.

The appearance of Kirby Smith before Richmond carried consternation into the heart of Kentucky. Frankfort, the capital, was only fifty miles distant. With the legislature in session, that body hastily adjourned to Louisville. The state records were also removed thither, with a million dollars of money from the banks in this region.

Gen. Manson's troops had been attacked by Kirby Smith's advance at Big Hill Aug. 23, and retreated to Richmond. Here Manson was re-enforced by a number of newly organized regiments from Ohio, Kentucky and Indiana. This was just after President Lincoln's call for "600,000 more," and the north was filled with the camps of the fresh volunteers. The new regiments under Manson hardly new how to form a line of battle, and were ignorant of the first principles of field evolutions. The officers were, for the main part, as green as the men. These raw, unpracticed troops were to meet on the field at Richmond the Confederate veterans of Shiloh, and other fields under such leaders as Kirby Smith and Gen Pat Cleburne.

Aug. 29, Kirby Smith came on and offered battle. Manson advanced to meet him and drove him back to Rogersville, two miles from Richmond. Here Manson encamped for the night. What is called the battle of Richmond took place next day, Aug. 30.

The fighting began anew on the morning of this day. Manson and Brig. Gen. Cruft, who had distinguished himself at Donelson, advanced to meet the Confederate attack.

After heavy fighting one mile south of Rogersville, the Union troops were routed with heavy loss. In the action the lieutenant colonel and major of the Seventy-first Indiana were killed, leaving that regiment without a field officer.

LIEUT. COL. TOPPING.

Lieut. Col. [illegible] D. Topping, of the Seventy-first Indiana, was a very prominent business man of Terre Haute, and one of the most promising soldiers that Indiana sent to the war. Mortally wounded in the midst of a crushing defeat, his first words to a young officer who attended him were, "Have I done my duty? Have I done all that could be done?" "Yes, Colonel, you have done your whole duty." "Then," said the gallant soldier, "I die content. Tell my wife and children that my last thoughts were of them."

Near the old camps of the Union troops, two miles north from the scene of the first engagement, Manson made another stand. Here was some hard fighting, but again the Confederates were victorious. At this time Gen. Nelson arrived, took command and arranged for a final stand on a slight elevation near the cemetery in front of Richmond. Here the Federal raw recruits, decimated to about 2,500 men, made their third and last rally against an enemy vastly superior in numbers and discipline. The Confederate line was twice repulsed immediately to the right of the cemetery, but the Union line was finally broken and flanked and the day was hopelessly lost. Gen. Nelson was twice wounded in this action. Gen. Manson was captured.

In the battle of Richmond there were 12,000 Confederate troops and thirty-six pieces of artillery. The Union forces consisted of about 7,000 men. The Confederates lost over 900 in killed and wounded. The Union troops lost 825. Besides that, 2,000 of them were made prisoners.

After the fight at Richmond Kirby Smith marched his men to Lexington, the chief town in the Blue Grass region. Thence he sent out Gen. Heth with 6,000 men to camp within a few miles of Covington, opposite Cincinnati. Another detachment was ordered in the direction of Louisville. Smith himself remained at Lexington, waiting the word to join Bragg, and recruiting his army among the Blue Grass sympathizers with the Confederate cause.

Meantime consternation reigned at Cincinnati, and in the populous and well to do smaller towns along the Ohio below. At Cincinnati martial law was proclaimed, and the indefatigable Gen. Lew Wallace began fortifying with all speed in the region about Covington, Ky. The remains of these defenses are still seen. Wallace ordered all business houses closed, and the ferry boats that plied between Cincinnati on the Ohio side, and Covington and Newport on the Kentucky side, were stopped. All this half an hour after Wallace reached Cincinnati, Sept. 1.

The scene that followed is beyond description. Mothers of young infants had left them on one side of the river, and visited the other for business or for pleasure. This iron military order cut them off from return, and for one night at least both mothers and babies were alike frantic. Mechanics and other workingmen, by the thousand, had left their families that morning, expecting to return as usual, only to find themselves stopped as by an adamantine wall at 6 o'clock. As all sorts of rumors of capture and impressing men into the soldiers' ranks were prevalent, none knew for the time what had become of those nearest them. Imagination supplied the lack of knowledge and drew pictures of the fate of loved ones that did not err on the side of the commonplace and the safe. Cincinnatians talk to this day of Lew Wallace's military rule in Cincinnati.

He saved it from invasion. In a few hours' time he had an army of 40,000 men ready. By his proclamation he sent prominent wealthy citizens to the other side of the river to work on the fortifications. It was a curious spectacle, white handed men with rings and gold watches digging in the dirt like railroad laborers, and throwing up earthworks.

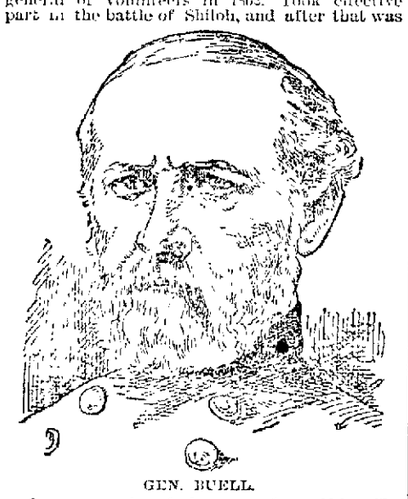
"Citizens for labor, soldiers for battle," were Lew Wallace's words.

Recruits besides poured in from Ohio, Indiana and elsewhere, till there were defenders enough there to make the invasion of Cincinnati a serious business for anybody who should attempt it.

A pontoon bridge was laid across the river, and over it thousands of new soldiers marched day and night to man the new fortifications at Covington. After some days Heth dropped back and rejoined Kirby Smith.

It is time now to see what Gen. Buell was about.

Don Carlos Buell was an Ohio man, born at Marietta in 1818. Went through West Point and served in the Mexican war. Was made major general of volunteers in 1862. Took effective part in the battle of Shiloh, and after that was

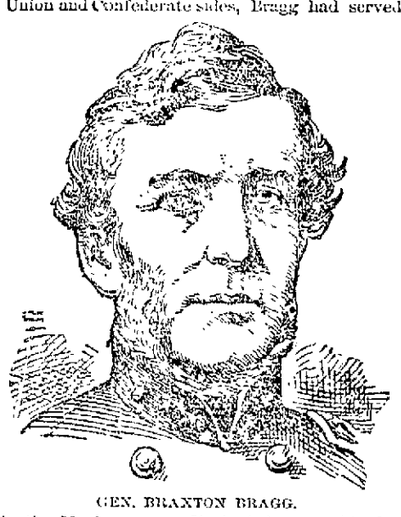


GEN. BUELL.

made commander of the army of the Ohio. He was mustered out of the volunteer service in 1861, and resigned from the regular army in 1865. He is now a resident in Louisville.

In August Gen. Buell had been under the impression that Bragg meant to move against Nashville. The Federal commander had accordingly concentrated his main army at Murfreesboro. Early in September he became aware that Bragg's movements meant the invasion of Kentucky and the north. Thereupon, Sept. 7, he set his army in motion for Louisville. It has been already mentioned that this city was Bragg's objective point also. The second race between Bragg and Buell began therefore.

Maj. Gen. Bragg, Buell's opponent, was a West Point graduate of the class of 1837. He was a North Carolinian, and was three years older than Buell. Like most prominent officers on both the Union and Confederate sides, Bragg had served



GEN. BRAXTON BRAGG.

in the Mexican war. He had also served in the Seminole war. He resigned from the regular army and was a planter in Louisiana in 1861, when he was appointed a Confederate brigadier general. In February, 1862, he was made a major general. He, too, was engaged at the battle of Shiloh. After his invasion of Kentucky he fought Rosecrans at Murfreesboro and defeated him at Chickamauga. His military career mostly ended at the battle of Mission Ridge, 1863, where he was driven back by Grant. Gen. Bragg died at Galveston, Tex., in 1876.

Such were the two leaders who were to try against each other, not only their racing powers, but their strategic and fighting ability.

Bragg entered Kentucky Sept. 5 with over 40,000 men. He thus had two days the start of Buell.

This September, while the famous county fairs take place at Richmond, Lexington, Cynthiana and Paris, with their display of fleet horses, shining Jerseys and short horned cattle and beautiful women, some gray-beards doubtless remember that twenty-five years ago, this month, there were very few county fairs in the magnificent Blue Grass region. They were broken up by the tramp of armies, the hiss of bursting shells and the thunderous sound of artillery.

It was Buell's concentration of his army at Murfreesboro that gave Bragg free scope to start where he would unmolested.

Sept. 7 Buell started after him with nearly 60,000 men. He meant to overtake Bragg and force him to a battle. His division commanders were Gens. Ammen, Thos. L. Crittenden, Alex McDowell McCook, Wood, Rousseau and Robt. B. Mitchell. He crossed the Cumberland at Nashville on his road north, and left there three divisions under Thomas as a garrison.

MUNFORDSVILLE.

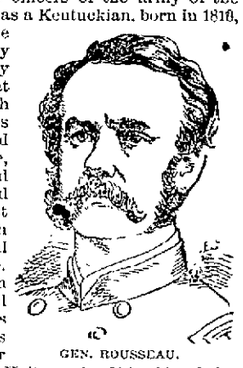
Sept. 13, Bragg's cavalry had reached Munfordsville under command of Gen. J. R. Chalmers. At Munfordsville, on Green river, was a Federal garrison a little over 2,000 strong, under Col. J. T. Wilder. It was stationed at the bridge where the Louisville and Nashville railway crossed. After the Confederate artillery and infantry had arrived Bragg called on Wilder to surrender. The demand was refused.

Probably as singular an incident as ever took place in the annals of war happened here. On Sept. 14, Bragg assaulted, and was repulsed. Sept. 15, Bragg again demanded surrender, and was a second time refused. The Confederates withdrew then, but reappeared a third time in force. Bragg sent a flag of truce to the garrison, however, calling for its surrender in the name of humanity. He had his whole army around them, he declared, and if he was forced to attack again it would be a useless shedding of blood, for the garrison was doomed at all hazard. The little Union garrison held a council of war. It was determined not to surrender unless the commanding officer of the garrison was permitted to make a personal inspection of Bragg's camp, to prove the truth of his statement. This was the answer sent back to the Confederate commander. Strangely enough the offer was accepted by Bragg, and Col. Wilder went in person and was escorted through the Confederate quarters the evening of Sept. 16. He found an army of 25,000 men, with 45 pieces of artillery, against his handful of less than 2,000. He decided that further resistance was useless, and surrendered Munfordsville, with the honors of war, to Bragg, Sept. 17. There had been bloody fighting during the four days. The flag of the Fifty-seventh Indiana was cut down after having 146 bullet holes shot through it. Wilder's resistance had been a gallant and stubborn one. A raw recruit of the Seventeenth Indiana, a printer, sat at an embrasure and with his own hands fired over 500 shots. His comrades loaded for him.

Newspaper letters of the time say that Bragg remarked to Wilder after the surrender: "You have ruined the best brigade of my army."

After Munfordsville, Bragg marched to Prewitt's Knob, Buell following him with all his army. Buell had sent for Thomas from Nashville, leaving Negley in command there. Thomas joined Buell with the First division Sept. 30. Buell prepared to give battle at once, but while he did so Bragg's army suddenly gave him the slip and marched toward Louisville. They did not go there, however, but again suddenly changed their course and marched to Bardstown.

Maj. Gen. Lovell H. Rousseau was one of the most accomplished officers of the army of the Cumberland. He was a Kentuckian, born in 1818, of poor parents. The encyclopedias say that in his early youth he "worked at road making," which statement is not as clear as one could wish. At any rate, he was self educated and studied law, and never went to West Point. He won a high place as a criminal lawyer at Louisville. He took the Union side in 1861, and raised two regiments in Kentucky, but was obliged to quarter them at Camp Joe Holt, on the Ohio side of the river, on account of Kentucky's neutrality. He was a brigadier general of volunteers in 1861. He fought at Shiloh, and gallantly against Bragg at Perryville, Ky., and thereupon was made major general of volunteers. He was at Chickamauga, and organized a famous raid into Alabama. The next step in his varied career was an election to congress, immediately on the close of the war. Then once more into the army in which he was appointed a regular brigadier general and sent on duty to Alaska. He was recalled and sent to command at New Orleans, where he died in 1869. Gen. Rousseau was a man of magnificent physical appearance, the typical "big Kentuckian."



GEN. ROUSSEAU.

Buell hastened on to Louisville. He won the race, if Bragg had really meant to go there. But Bragg himself says in his report that at this time he found himself in a "hostile country," with only three days' food for his men. He therefore determined to deflect his course to the right instead of proceeding still further into a hostile country, to fix his headquarters at Bardstown and draw supplies from Lexington.

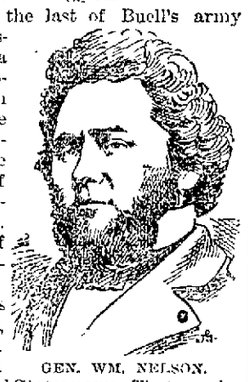
Buell and Bragg each claimed to be attempting to draw the other into a battle.

At all events, however, this purposeless tramping through Kentucky had done little good for the army of Gen. Buell. Reaching Louisville, it encamped on the river shore, below the city.

"And when we got there there were only six boys of my regiment who stacked arms on the sand," says a private who tells the story of Buell's chase through Kentucky.

The other men of the regiment had dropped out by the way, either fallen through fatigue or been lost by straggling. The other regiments were in not much better condition than the one mentioned when they encamped on the sand below Louisville. And after this river was reached thousands more dropped out, deserted or "straggled."

The day that the last of Buell's army reached Louisville, Sept. 29, a tragic event happened then which threw the whole city into excitement. This was the fatal shooting of Gen. William Nelson by Brig. Gen. Jeff. C. Davis, of Indiana, in a quarrel.



GEN. WM. NELSON.

Gen. Nelson was born in Maysville, Kentucky, in 1825. Up to 1861 he had served in the United States navy. That year he was appointed a brigadier general of the army and sent on duty to his own state. He recruited thousands of Union volunteers. At Shiloh he commanded a division, remaining with Buell's army up to Bragg's invasion of Kentucky. After the battle of Richmond he was sent to look after the defenses of Louisville, for that city expected a visit from Bragg when Kirby Smith was advancing on Louisville.

With great vigor Nelson set about fortifying the Kentucky metropolis, but his way was different from that resorted to by Lew Wallace. Wallace issued a proclamation calling on the citizens of Cincinnati to aid in throwing up the earthworks, and wealthy and prominent citizens responded to the call and dug with their own hands. Nelson, on the other hand, gave out the following order:

"Having been called on for 1,000 laborers, it is ordered that the citizens of Louisville and Jefferson county report to Col. Henry Dent the number of slaves each will furnish, and they will deliver them into the custody of Col. Dent, to be used in the erection of fortifications. Col. Dent is ordered to impress a sufficient number of laborers to erect the works of defense."

Wherever negroes were found at large in the streets they were seized and set to work, and there was wild scurrying to and fro of dusky forms, and hiding away as soon as the order became known. Thus the fortifications at Covington were built voluntarily by citizens of Cincinnati and vicinity. Those of Louisville were made by the forced labor of negro slaves.

Gen. Nelson was a brave and able soldier. But he had a temper which was a terror to those who were forced to be about him. His soldiers knew this well, and sometimes made it serve their amusement. One evening an innocent looking civilian came into his camp inquiring for the quartermaster. The "boys,"

[Concluded on 7th page]

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"RURAL CHAUTAUQUA."

A Full Report of the Proceedings at Crystal Springs.

The Tuscarawas Township Sunday School Assembly convened in the tabernacle at Crystal Springs, August 24th and 25th, in its fifth annual session. The Wednesday morning session was opened with singing "All hail the power of Jesus' name," reading of scripture lesson by the superintendent, Rev. A. J. Kast, and prayer by Rev. B. F. Booth, followed by some routine business, when the program was taken up. "The Object of our Assembly" was very clearly defined in a well prepared address by Rev. A. J. B. Kast, followed by an interesting and instructive class drill by Colonel Robert Cowden, of Kansas, in which he used the blackboard and diagrams, and showed himself to be a whole team in Sabbath school work. The Assembly is to be congratulated for securing the services of so able an instructor as is Colonel Cowden. The Rev. E. P. Herbruck, of Canton, followed with and address on "The Bible, what it is and how to use it." The Rev. Dr. Bailey followed with an address on "The relation of the Sunday school to the Church and vice versa." The speaker said it is wrong to consider the Church and Sunday school as being separate institutions; they are as closely related as are the family ties. The program was fully carried out, with the exception of two absentees, but the time was well spent by listening to the class drills by Colonel Cowden, and discussions of the various topics by members of the Assembly. The exercises were interspersed with choice music which added greatly to the enjoyment of the session. A motion was made to organize Stark county under the auspices of the International and State Sabbath School Union, when, it is to be hoped, more thorough and efficient work can be done for the Sunday school. The management of "Rural Chautauqua" are to be congratulated for the steady progress of the Assembly, and may many more find their way thither and receive instruction in those things which are necessary to make efficient superintendents and teachers.

REV. A. J. B. KAST, Supt.
W. D. OBERLIN, Secy.

STARK COUNTY TEACHERS

And what They are Doing in Canal Fulton.

CANAL FULTON, Aug. 30.—The hotels are full, the boarding houses are full, and Canal Fulton again rejoices in being the center of more than ordinary interest. Canal Fulton is nearly bursting with pardonable pride over the possession of a handsome little school house which has just been dedicated, and in which the Stark County Teachers' Association is holding its sessions.

Monday morning was consumed in routine matters connected with the institute, and in the afternoon Dr. Alston Ellis and Dr. W. G. Schaeffer lectured, the former upon history, and the latter upon reading, elocution and oratory. The institute adjourned early in the afternoon, and the dedication exercises commenced. N. K. Bowman delivered the building, and made some remarks upon his connection with it. His part of the work had cost the district just $17,135, that sum being $800 less than that asked by the next lowest bidder. He made an excellent point, and one which ought to be imitated by every man in the county, when he said that of the $17,135 expended for labor and material, only $5,000 had been spent beyond the limits of Lawrence township, and it had been absolutely impossible to further reduce that sum.

Mr. W. G. Myers accepted the building for the board. The building complete has cost $23,130.50, and while before it was built there was the usual criticism which always follows when public enterprises are proposed, it has subsided now, and every one feels a pride in the structure.

The Rev. Wm. Elliott made a dedicatory address, and after a musical selection Dr. Lew Slusser, of Canton, spoke in his interesting manner upon "Reminiscences of Early Days." Dr. Slusser was for years a resident of Canal Fulton, and was closely connected with its schools. He knew all about the little old wooden school house; told how one teacher had painted mottoes on every side of the wall, "Do Right," and that motto still rang in his ears, just as it used to catch his eye, no matter which way he would turn; he mentioned the building of the first union school, in 1855, and he gave to Canal Fulton the credit of sending abroad the greatest man Stark county ever produced, meaning, Ex-Governor Jacob D. Cox, of Cincinnati.

The principal event of the evening was the speech of the Hon. Wm. McKinley, who delivered one entirely appropriate to the occasion.

Gun Club Shoot.

The following score was made at the weekly field meeting of the Rod and Gun Club on Friday afternoon:

	Singles.	Doubles
F. A. Sharpnack	10	5
D. Reed	11	5
J. H. Hunt	13	6
J. Lutz	9	3
C. L. McLain	16	3
Wm. Russell	11	5
F. A. Brown	12	4
T. H. Focke	11	3
G. Kreyer	11	3

Badges were distributed as follows: Singles, Mr. McLain first; Mr. Hunt second. Doubles, Mr. Hunt first; Mr Reed second.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

Colonel Dan. French—What a President Costs—Confederate Bonds.

The other day I met on the Congressional express from New York, Colonel Dan French, at whose grandfather's house Andrew Jackson slept for a night on his famous New England visit. The world has taken a long stride in the interval. Andrew Jackson came in his own carriage, over the fine Nashville, or Cumberland road, as it was called from Nashville to Washington, a distance of some six hundred miles, when he came to assume the Presidency. He was exceedingly fond of driving, and kept a fine stable. When he proposed to take a summer jaunt into New England the nameless opposition—for the term Whigs had not then been adopted—raised a great cry, which seemed only the more firmly to determine Old Hickory. He had never been in New England, or, indeed, anywhere in the North. The report that he was to visit those portions of the country created the greatest excitement, and great preparations were made to receive him. He rode in fine style in his own coach, and it is said on several occasions six horses were attached. All along the country roads people were gatbered, waiting patiently to see him pass. In that rattling old vehicle, like the gallant naval officer Dumas tells of, he made his toilet that the good company might not be kept waiting.

The Department of State has made no peremptory demand upon the Spanish government for the release of the Rev. S. T. Doane, who was arrested and imprisoned in the Caroline Islands charged with inciting the natives to resist the authority of the governor of the island. The case is being investigated by the department, and in the meantime the consul at Minulla, where Mr. Doane is imprisoned, has been instructed to use his good offices in behalf of the prisoner. The department is not officially informed of the charges, but will see that Mr. Doane is accorded just treatment.

Curiously enough, with the very great facility for traveling which the railroads that began to be built during Van Buren's time gave, there seemed to be a reluctance on the part of Presidents to take advantage of them. John Tyler went to New York to get a bride, but he traveled as quietly as possible. Mr. Polk, during the four years that he was President, was absent from Washington less than two months in all, and neither President Taylor, Filmore, nor Buchanan made any lengthy journey. Mr. Lincoln never had any opportunities to do so, though it was his intention, as soon as possible after the war ended, to take an extensive tour of the country. Grant was the first President to enjoy the advantages of a Pullman car, but even then it was far from the palace car of to-day.

To-day President Cleveland may travel in a veritable palace. A pleasant smoking room, with inviting seats and great armed chairs' is in the rear end of a car whose cushioned springs give no shock. Superb cabinet work and upholstery in fine leather attract the eye. The wine is at one's shoulder and the buffet and the library are at hand. Within sound, some one is softly fingering the the pearl laid keys of a magnificent upright piano. No dust, no noise, no interruption. Here no brakeman dare murder peace with a diabolical howl of "Change-cars-for-the-South-North-East-West-Salamanca!" And only that it must be such a bore to go out on the platform at every other station to be looked at of the villagers, I would even consent to run in 1888.

"What does the President cost the country?" is a question that is often asked, but seems never answered. He gets 50,000 a year and "found," as they used to say in the west when they gave a man a certain sum and his living expenses. The President's "finding" is very comprehensive covering about every possible requirement of a family. His private secretary, the clerk, door keeper, messenger, and the steward or butler, and three other servants, including firemen, cost the nation $33,865 a year. There is a contingent fund (that he may use as he pleases without telling anyone how it was expended if he doesn't wish to) of $8,000 a year. In furniture and repairs to the White House the sum of $16,000 more is to be used as the President may see fit, provided by the nation, and is always expended. For fuel alone $3,000 is allowed and for necessary repairs of greenhouse there is $4,000. Footing it up we discover that the Presidential "finding" annually amounts to the snug sum of $64,865, or nearly $15,000 more than his salary, and the two aggregate $114,865. Remembering, then, that the President's residence is "found" and furnished, that the servants' bills are paid—except the personal attendants—and everything provided, it seems that a President, especially one who gives no entertainments, except those prescribed by law or custom, should be able to live on a thousand dollars a month, even though he be married.

The Confederate Bond Committee in London is again very active. The reasons for its energy are kept a close secret. It has been a matter of great surprise on this side that shrewd, clever capitalists, mostly wealthy Israelites, should expend large sums of money and time in prosecuting so vigorously what seems to be so hopeless a scheme. That these people believe there is something in it, is certain; but how they can ever expect to realize anything from the United States is the astonishing feature. As nearly as can be ascertained the Committee controls, by ownership or by proxies, bonds representing £90,000,000, in various kinds of securities, issued by the Confederate States, and are making elaborate plans for realizing something on them. Even if the Southern States were willing, they could not pay a penny of these bonds, under the constitutional amendments, but the South is having about all it can do to take care of its present indebtedness without loading each State up with $35,000,000 more. The Committee says it means to ask the United States to pay them, but that is nonsense of such a bald character that it awakens no other sentiment than derision. As the matter developes further perhaps the real object may appear.

Says the Ravenna Republican: "The statement recently made by "Blinky" Morgan has been published far and wide, but not a single paper, thus far, except the Kent Bulletin, has credited the same to the Ravenna Republican, for which paper it was written, and in the office of which is the original document. No such words as "To the public," as it has been printed, is in the paper." THE INDEPENDENT has not made use of the letter in question, but had it done so, credit would have been given. Newspapers generally claim to be exponents of justice and morality, yet their treatment of each other is often most contemptible. Nine-tenths of the newspapers of Ohio are made up in great part of clippings, whose origin is never revealed. If county journals would publish the source of the news, always, it would be more satisfactory all around and would result in the display of much more enterprise, if not ability.

STARK COUNTY LEADS,

And is To-day the First Wheat County in the State.

The Ohio crop report for August is out. It estimates the condition of wheat in Stark, compared with the full average, at 84 per cent. The full average product is 1,151,896 bushels, and it will only amount to 967,592, this year. The county jumps from fourth position to the very first as a wheat-raising district. Heretofore Seneca county has led, but now Stark yields 67,940 bushels over the next highest. The condition of wheat, oats, barley, rye, clover, timothy and potatoes, compared with full average, is 62.7 per cent.

A correspondent to the State board of agriculture from this county remarks: "It is very dry, and the outlook for corn and potatoes is very poor. Pasture nearly all dead. Wheat and oats were saved in very fine condition. Drouth set in the first of June, and we have had no rain of importance since. Corn and potatoes almost ruined. Hay and grain all secured early in a dry state."

Give Them a Chance.

That is to say your lungs. Also all your breathing machinery. Very wonderful machinery it is. Not only the larger air-passages, but the thousands of little tubes and cavities leading from them.

When these are clogged and choked with matter which ought not to be there, your lungs cannot half do their work. And what they do they cannot do well.

Call it cold, cough, croup, pneumonia, catarrh, consumption or any of the family of throat and nose and head and lung obstructions, all are bad. All ought to be got rid of. There is just one sure way to get rid of them. That is to take Boschee's German Syrup, which any druggist will sell you at 75c a bottle. Even if everything else has failed you, you may depend upon this for certain. eow

WEEKLY TRADE REVIEW.

CONDITION OF TRADE AS REPORTED TO DUN & COMPANY.

An Improved Condition of Things in the General Markets of the United States and Canada—Small Disturbance in Wheat—The Week's Business Failures.

NEW YORK, Aug. 29.—R. G. DUN & Co., in their Weekly Review of Trade, says: The tendency of prices during the past week has been upward for most products, and the state of business is rather better, but there is still much hesitation and irregularity. The money market, for speculative uses, is made easier by gold imports and treasury purchases of bonds, but much mercantile paper is discounted with difficulty, and some considerable failures cause uneasiness.

The failure to reach a settlement of the Rosenfeld case at Chicago troubles some creditors; the delay in settling the wheat deal at San Francisco and the fall of wheat 5 per centul in a day, makes some disturbance; the Ives entanglement, the failure of a stock firm for $1,500,000 and the receivership for Mitchell, Vance & Co. do not increase confidence. The volume of legitimate business is large, but not equally distributed, and in important branches there is shrinkage.

Wheat has been going abroad largely, 8,822,349 bushels in three weeks, against 7,321,107 bushels last year, but the import demand has been so checked by improved foreign crop reports that even only 1 3-4d for Liverpool fails to produce activity. Prices are about where they were a week ago. The yield in spring wheat states appears to be excellent; rains came too late to save a considerable part of the damaged corn, but have nevertheless done great good. Cotton is strengthened by extravagant reports of injury to the crop. Oil has risen 2 5-8c., and pork products a shade, though the market is dull.

Sugar has been advanced, a foreign corner in beet sugar being the cause. Beef is dearer, with no change in hogs. Copper advances, with sales of 1,000,000 pounds in a day, on account of the fire in the Calumet & Hecla mine. The wool trade is hesitating; at Chicago wool is called "the deadest thing above ground," and at Boston Ohio XX is offered by Philadelphia dealers at 32 1-2c. A "boom" in June on reports of short yield caused sales throughout growing regions at advancing prices, but manufacturers report no profits and are chary in their purchases, and prices are now 2 to 3c. below the June level.

In the woolen goods trade there is no improvement, while cotton goods are largely distributed at firm prices. The leather market is quiet but rather firmer, and boot and shoe manufacturers report better orders, with less decrease than was expected from the drouth damaged regions.

Imported silks are offered at prices unprecedentedly low. The iron business is in uncertain shape. Competition of southern pig is felt, and stocks are accumulating rapidly, while large imports continue. Manufactured iron also appears to accumulate, and western competition is felt by eastern mills. Another small sale of foreign rails is reported, some makers are taking $36 for winter delivery.

The business failures occurring throughout the country during the last seven days number for the United States 153 and for Canada thirty-two.

JACKSON, O., Aug. 30.—Charles Hughes, aged ten years, and a smaller brother were fooling with a didn't-know-it-was-loaded pistol Sunday. Charlie was buried to-day.

FEARS OF A MEAT FAMINE.

ESTIMATES OF THE DESTRUCTION OF CATTLE IN THE NORTHWEST.

The Long Disastrous Winter and the Excessive Drouth Causes a Loss of One Million, Five Hundred Thousand Beeves. Uneasiness Felt in Cattle Circles.

CHICAGO, Aug. 27.—The Tribune this morning has a long article on the dressed beef ring and how it is profiting by the low price of cattle. It says it is assumed in many quarters that a beef famine is not far away. Estimates as to the destruction of cattle in the northwest last winter are that in Montana there were about 400,000 head, in Idaho about 100,000, in Wyoming about 300,000, in Colorado about 50,000; or 850,000 head in all.

During the summer, on account of the excessive drouth, it is estimated that the losses in the beef producing states, such as Illinois, Iowa, Ohio, Missouri, Kansas, and in New Mexico, Texas, Minnesota, Nebraska and Dakota, swell the total to 1,500,000 head of beeves. Many assert, however, that these figures are far too high. But this is not the main fact which indicate future famine. It is now known that from 50 to 75 per cent. less of calves were born this spring than is usual, owing to climatic causes, which must have its effect in time. To this must be added the fact that cattle producers have been rushing their surviving stock on the market at an unparalelled rate, and that from these and other causes many ranchmen are discouraged and are going out of business. Those who are opposed to this view argue that there are still 28,000,000 beeves and 13,000,000 milch cows in the country. The bulk of these, however, enter into local consumption and use.

A great uneasiness, such as never before characterized the cattle business, is manifest in business circles. The producer finds not a dollar of profit and more often heavy losses charged against his account.

The market price has been low on account of the glut, for in Chicago alone over 300,000 head of cattle have been thrust on the market during the last thirty days.

GLADSTONE DEFEATED.

HIS MOTION LOST BY A MAJORITY VOTE OF SEVENTY-FIVE.

A Genuine Surprise for Both Parties and a Rejoicing Among the Conservatives. Another Attempt on the Czar's Life. Various Other Foreign News.

LONDON, Aug. 29.—The government's majority of 78 votes in the division on Mr. Gladstone's motion in the house of commons last night, was a genuine surprise to both sides. It had been predicted by many Liberals that the margin in favor of the ministry would not be above fifty, and even the most sanguine Conservatives did not, in view of the scant attendance and the defection of some of the Unionists, claim more than sixty-five. When, therefore, the result became generally known, through the medium of the morning newspapers, there was a general rejoicing among the Conservatives, and a faint realization among the opponents of the government that the Salisbury cabinet was not ready as helpless as it had been represented to be.

The consistent support of the Unionist members has greatly stiffened the vertebrae of the government, and it may now be set down as a certainty that the campaign against the league will be conducted with all the rigor that the law and the armies of the Irish government officials can bring to bear. The debate in the house was, although quite spirited, conducted with unusual freedom from angry retort and exasperating invendo, and the Irish members who took part in the discussion were, with only one exception, marvelously temperate and guarded in their expressions. The unfortunate declaration of William Redmond that boycotting was not only justifiable, but in many cases necessary, is generally deplored. Mr. Redmond should be condemned to frequent rehearsals of the adage: "The truth is not to be spoken at all times," and as often reminded that one of the times when its avoidance is desirable is when adherence to it is incriminating.

The people of Ireland will have a difficult task before them for the next few months, and upon their patient endurance and unqualified heed of the advice of their leaders depends entirely the chances of speedy relief from the burdens imposed upon them by the government's application of its power. The voluntary connection of a number of English commoners with the league will vastly improve the prospects of that organization continuing its work in defense of the Dublin government, and the league may be considered abundantly able to take care of itself; but its most difficult work will be that of restraining the peasantry under the weight of extreme provocation of resorting to deeds of violence. Nobody believes the government, having proclaimed the league, will stop there. If the organization is not the lawless association the government claims it to be, means will be found to provoke it to infractions of the law other than the mere act of holding meetings despite the official prohibition.

If the peasantry are not steeped to the eyes in crime as they are pretured by the government orators, one way or another will be opened to bring them into conflict with the authorities. Both the league and people must be ever on their guard. The people will assist the league by preserving silence in regard to its movements, and the league must assist the people in return by consistant watchfulness in the future as in the past, and by continuous exportation against self-inflicted injury through indiscreet and impulsive resort to acts defined as crimes by the coercion bill.

Ferdinand's Situation Growing Serious.

LONDON, Aug. 29.—Advices from Sofia state that Prince Ferdinand has received a telegram from the czar of Russia, in which the latter declares the disapproval of Russia of the price's action, and looks to it as a violation of the Berlin treaty.

Prince Ferdinand has also received a message from the sultan of Turkey, saying that the prince's assumption of the throne of Bulgaria was illegal, and that it constitutes a breach of the Berlin treaty.

Another Attempt on the Czar.

BERLIN, Aug. 29.—It is reported that on August 20 another attempt was made to assassinate the czar. A Nihilist disguised as an officer of the guards, approached the imperial guards while they were escorting the czar on his journey from St. Petersburg to Krasno-Selo, and twice fired a revolver at the emperor. The first shot went wide of the mark but the second perforated the czar's coat. The assailant was promptly seized and disarmed.

Miners on a Strike.

SHAWNEE, O., Aug. 27.—The miners here are on a strike again. They did not receive their pay semi-monthly yesterday, as demanded and required by law.

A Case of Deafness Cured.

Office of Shaw & Baldwin's Wholesale Notion House, Toledo, O., Dec. 11, 1879.
F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O.- Dear Sirs: About three months ago, noticing a letter addressed to you in the Bee from Gen. Slevin, in reference to the cure of his son by the use of Hall's Catarrh Cure, we were induced to commence the use of it for our daughter Nellie now fourteen years old, who has been suffering from catarrh for about eight years, during which time she has been treated by one of the best physicians in the city. We have also tried the use of almost all the known remedies for catarrh, with no more success than temporary relief. Many nights have we lain awake to hold her mouth open to keep her from strangling. Her hearing has also became affected. We were afraid that she would never recover. We have now used six bottles of Hall's Catarrh Cure, and we believe Nellie to be entirely cured. In a few days after commencing the use of it we noticed a decided change for the better, and from that right along she has improved, until now she breathes as easily as any one. She sleeps well and her hearing is perfectly good. We feel that the disease is entirely removed. We write this unsolicited letter, feeling that it is due you, and with the hope that others may be benefitted in like manner. We can hardly realize that such a change could be effected in so short a time after battling with the disease so long. We are still using the remedy at intervals, as it seems to build up her system. You are at liberty to use this in any manner you see proper. We are yours truly,
MR. and MRS. S. BALDWIN.
220 Franklin Avenue.
Sold by Druggists, 75c.

DISSATISFIED SOLDIERS.

STATE OF AFFAIRS IN THE BELGIAN ARMY.

King Leopold's Determination to Punish the Army Officers Who Opposed the Defunct Military Bill—The Argentine Republic Loan—Other Foreign News.

LONDON, Aug. 27.—The resignation from the Belgian army of Gen. Brailmont, commandant of the military district of Anvers, and its prompt attendance by King Leopold are circumstances of special significance, as showing the prevalence of a feeling of discontent among the officers of the Belgian army and the king's determination to carry his point in regard to the augmentation and reorganization of the army, and to punish as far as he can those officers who are known to have opposed the defunct military bill.

Gen. Brailmont was one of the principal offenders in this respect, and the officers appointed to higher grades in the service in opposition to his advice were among those who favored the king's pet measure and looked out for number one to the extent of letting it be widely known that they had done so. There is no doubt but a majority of the people of Belgium are in favor of maintaining the present organization of the army, and the state of public opinion upon this subject is well known to the king, but with the obstinacy which for several years has characterized the action of the Belgian monarch in pursuit of his desires he totally ignores the existence of any will but his own, and the defeat of the army bill has only served to strengthen his resolve to accomplish his purpose in the end.

Gen. Brailmont is not alone in entertaining the opinion that the king's martial order is entirely too strong for the good of the country, and it is safe to say that there are several other officers of exalted rank in the military service of the little kingdom, whose resignation would be accepted instanter if they should be tendered to the king, but at all events whose chances of further promotion are very slim. The action of the general cannot fail to have a bad effect upon the morals of the army by dividing it into factions. The military strength of the country, at the best, would count for little from foreign attack, and it would not require a very large amount of ill feeling within its ranks, arraying one party against another and render it almost entirely useless as a safeguard against the internal troubles with which the kingdom is constantly threatened.

NEW YORK PROHIBITIONISTS.

A Harmonious Convention and a Ticket Placed in the Field.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Aug. 29.—The Prohibition convention adopted the resolutions reported by the committee with very few alterations. Mrs. Burke, one of the committee on resolutions, made a speech thanking the convention for the woman suffrage clause. The resolutions cover arbitration of labor disputes, prohibition of liquor traffic, reservation of public lands for settlements, and equal wages for men and women.

The report of the committee on nominations was adopted, and the nominees were declared to be those of the convention, namely: For secretary of state, Rev. Dr. C. W. Huntington, of Olean; for comptroller, C. B. Hitchcock, of Cortland; for state treasurer, W. W. Smith, of Poughkeepsie; for attorney general, Silas W. Mason, of Westfield; for state engineer and surveyor, John G. Gray, of Ulster county.

The candidates all made speeches and were loudly applauded. The choice of delegates to the National convention was referred to the congressional districts. It was voted to allow the Women's Christian Temperance Union to have delegates to all the conventions of the party. The convention adjourned sine die amid cheers and with the doxology. The claim is made that they will poll 75,000 votes in the state.

Dr. Huntington is a Methodist minister, fifty-seven years old. Mr. Hitchcock is a wagon maker at Cortland, forty-seven years old, and very wealthy. Mr. Smith is a Scotchman, fifty-seven years old, and a candy manufacturer at Poughkeepsie. Mr. Mason is the only ex-Democrat on the ticket, the rest being ex-Republicans. He is a lawyer, forty-six years old. Mr. Gray is also a lawyer. The nominees were given a reception at the Empire house in the evening. There was a large gathering, and many hopeful speeches were made. About two thousand delegates were in attendance. Of these 134 were formerly Democrats and the rest Republicans.

Benjamin E. Hopkin's Bail.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 29.—A motion was argued before Judge Sage, in Lebanon, for a reduction of bail in the case of Benjamin E. Hopkins, late assistant cashier of the Fidelity bank. Warner M. Bateman appeared for the motion, and District Attorney Burnet resisted it. Mr. Bateman, it is understood was not able to say that his client would be able to give bail if a smaller sum were required, but urged that it is impossible for him to give $100,000, the sum required, and that such a sum is excessive. The district attorney maintained that the bail which has been fixed by the commissioner in Hopkins' case is not large when the character of his offense is taken into consideration, and urged that the ends of justice can best be served by allowing it to remain at its present sum. Judge Sage took the motion under consideration.

Prepared by a combination, proportion and process peculiar to itself, Hood's Sarsaparilla accomplishes cures hitherto unknown.

It is estimated that half the male population throughout Christendom use tobacco.

Rheumatism & Neuralgia Cured in 2 Days.

The Indiana Chemical Co. have discovered a compound which acts with truly marvelous rapidity in the cure of rheumatism and neuralgia. We guarantee it to cure any and every case of acute inflammatory rheumatism and neuralgia in 2 Days, and to give immediate relief in chronic cases and effect a speedy cure.

On receipt of 50 cents, in two-cent stamps, we will send to any address the prescription for this wonderful compound, which can be filled by your home druggist at small cost. We take this means of giving our discovery to the public instead of putting it out as a patent medicine, it being much less expensive. We will gladly refund money if satisfaction is not given.

32-y fr THE INDIANA CHEMICAL CO., Crawfordsville, Ind.

In Persia the water-pipe has a straight, stiff stem, instead of the pliant coil of the Turks.

"My son had an abscess in his side, that discharged two quarts of matter. Dr. Lindsey's Blood Searcher' cured him." 7-1m

The English custom of smoking briar-wood pipes on the street is growing in some eastern cities.

An old gentleman in Maryland said he had raised his family on "Sellers' Liver Pills," and considered them almost as essential to a family as bread. That's true. 7-1m

Both in India and Afghanistan tobacco is called "Timbakoo."

Good Results in Every Case.

D. A. Bradford, wholesale paper dealer of Chattanooga, Tenn., writes that he was seriously afflicted with a severe cold that settled on his lungs; he had tried many remedies without benefit. Being induced to try Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, did so and was entirely cured by the use of a few bottles. Size which same he has used in his family, in all Coughs and Colds with best results. This is the experience of thousands who lives have been saved by the Wonderful Discovery. Trial bottles free at Z. T. Baltzly Drug Store.

All Asiatics may be said to use tobacco.

No Cold Feet.

Send one dollar in currency, with size of shoe usually worn, and try a pair of Moss Fibre Insoles for rheumatism, cold feet and bad circulation. They are the most comfortable made in the world. The wearer feels the warmth, life and exhilaration in three hours after putting them on. Sent by return mail upon receipt of price. Send your address for "Free New Departure in Medical Treatise Without Medicine," with thousands of testimonials. Write us full particulars of your difficulties.

The Magnetic Kidney Belt for gentlemen will positively cure the following diseases without medicine: Pain in the back, head or limbs, nervous debility, lumbago, general debility, rheumatism, paralysis, neuralgia, sciatica, diseases of the kidneys, torpid liver, seminal emissions, impotency, heart disease, dyspepsia, indigestion, hernia or rupture, piles, etc. Consultation free. Price of Belt with Magnetic Insoles, $10. Sent by express C. O. D. or by return mail upon receipt of price. Send measure of waist and size of shoe worn. Send for circulars. Order direct.

NOTE. The above described Belt with Insoles is warranted to positively cure chronic cases of seminal emissions and impotency or money refunded in either case cured. eow

THE MAGNETIC APPLIANCE CO.,
134 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.

The water pipe of India is called the hookah.

Drunkenness, or the Liquor Habit Positively Cured by administering Dr. Haines' Golden Specific.

It can be given in a cup of coffee or tea without the knowledge of the person taking it, is absolutely harmless and will effect a permanent and speedy cure, whether the patient is a moderate drinker or an alcoholic wreck. Thousands of drunkards have been made temperate men who have taken the Golden Specific in their coffee without their knowledge, and to-day believe they quit drinking of their own free will. IT NEVER FAILS. The system once impregnated with the Specific it becomes an utter impossibility for the liquor appetite to exist. For full particulars, address Golden Specific Co., 185 Race St., Cincinnati, Ohio.

The water pipe is the favorite in the Balkan peninsula.

Better Than Vacation

This is pre-eminently the vacation month, when thousands seek rest and recreation. But to those who suffer the depressing effects of summer debility, the disagreeable symptoms of scrofula, the tortures of biliousness, dyspepsia or sick headache, there is more pain than pleasure in leaving home. To such we say, give Hood's Sarsaparilla a trial. It will purify your blood, tone up and strengthen your body, expel every trace of scrofula, correct biliousness, and positively cure dyspepsia or sick headache. Take it before you go, and you will enjoy your vacation a thousand fold. 10-1m

The French, as a nation, smoke cigars; the Germans pipes.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best salve in the world for cuts, bruises, sores, ulcers, salt rheum, fever sores, tetter, chapped hands, chilblains, corns and all skin impurities, and positively cures piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by Z. T. Baltzly.

THEOBALD BROTHERS' FRENCH STEAM Cleaning and Dyeing. Established 1868. Office, 65 Euclid Ave., Cleveland, Ohio. Ladies' and gents' garments handsomely cleaned or dyed. Send for price list and pamphlet, free. We pay express charges on receiving goods or orders of $3.00 and over. Prices are low. 11-1t

The Chinese use a handsome little water pipe made entirely of brass or silver.

Dr. Frazier's Throat & Lung Balsam

Is the greatest cure in the world for coughs, cold, sore throat, hoarseness, bronchitis, asthma, quinsy, laryngitis, and all diseases of the throat and lungs. Scores and hundreds owe their lives to it. It performs wonders in relieving consumption. It strengthens the lungs and instantly allays all irritation of the throat. Never neglect a cough. It may prove fatal. Dr. Frazier's Throat and Lung Balsam, taken in time, will save your life. It is put up in large family bottles and sells for the small price of 50 cents per bottle at Z. T. Baltzly's drug store. 30-eow

Notice of Attachment.

Gottlieb Snider, Pl'ff, vs. John Adams, Def't. } Before Sylvester Hilgard, J. P. of Tuscarawas Tp., Stark County, Ohio.

On the 29th day of July, A. D. 1887, said justice issued an order of attachment in the above action for the sum of eighteen dollars.

GOTTLIEB SNIDER.
West Brookfield, O., Aug 2, A. D. 1887 9-3w

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Massillon Independen.

[WEEKLY ESTABLISHED IN 1863.]
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Contributions on subjects of general and local interest are solicited and the use of the columns of this paper to agitate proper matters is urged. Advertising rates will be furnished upon application.

The DAILY INDEPENDENT wishes to be at once a pleasure and convenience to the people of Massillon. It wants them to read it, think about it, and write to it. It wishes them to consider it their property and not a private enterprise. If this is done there will be no limit to its usefulness.

The Independent's Telephone No. is 72.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 5 1887.

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY.

Stark County.

Sheriff, Augustus Leininger.
Coroner, George R. Cook.
Recorder, J. K. Dougherty.
Treasurer, Hiram Doll.
Auditor, Patrick Manley.
Clerk of Court, John McGregor.
Common Pleas Judges, Anson Pease and Boaz Raley.
Probate Judge, J. P. Fawcett.
Commissioners, Jacob Schmachtenberger, Alonzo Smith and C. F. Laidlin.
Surveyor, E. Z. Wise.

City of Massillon.

Mayor, Josiah Frantz
Marshal, Adam Wendling.
Solicitor, Otho E. Young.
Treasurer, J. W. Foltz.
Clerk, Joseph R. White.

Massillon Time Tables.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILROAD.

East.	West.
No. 8 2 10 a. m.	No. 1 4 40 a. m.
No. 10 9 25 a. m.	No. 3 1 52 p. m.
No. 12 10 11 p. m.	No. 7 1 55 p. m.
No. 4 3 24 p. m.	No. 11 11 50 p. m.
Local 12 00 m.	Local 8 10 p. m.

CLEVELAND, LORAIN & WHEELING RAILROAD.

North.	South.
No. 2 6 10 a. m.	No. 1 6 10 a. m.
No. 4 3 45 p. m.	No. 3 9 30 a. m.
No. 6 arrives 8 40	No. 5 7 15 p. m.
Local 12 15 p. m.	Local 10 00 a. m.

WHEELING & LAKE ERIE RAILWAY

North.	South.
No. 4 8 10 a. m.	No. 3 7 40 a. m.
No. 6 1 05 p. m.	No. 5 1 20 p. m.
No. 8 5 55 p. m.	No. 7 6 20 p. m.
Local 8 35 a. m.	Local 2 05 p. m.

THE REPUBLICA COUNTY NOMINATIONS.

For Probate Judge,
JACOB P. FAWCETT.

For Prosecuting Attorney,
CLINTON C. BOW.

For County Treasurer,
HIRAM DOLL.

For Sheriff,
RICHARD B. CRAWFORD.

For County Commissioner,
JONAS W. WEARSTLER.

For Infirmary Director,
T. C. PUTMAN.

For Representatives,
JACOB GROSSMAN.
GEORGE W. WILHELM.

A railroad war is very interesting—especially to the printers.

Nothing makes a town stand so well as an ability to furnish plenty of good amusement of all kinds.

A Democratic and Republican candidate for representative occupy seats with the pedagogues at Canal Fulton.

The regularity with which Massillon strikes gas is only equalled by the regularity with which it strikes water.

From the number missing it is evident that Ives was not a good book keeper.—Pittsburg Commercial Gazette.

Jefferson Davis has just written a card to the New Orleans Picayune, denying that he has any sympathy with the Prohibition party movement.

The Republican County Committee has been organized without a clash, and the large attendance yesterday showed that the party is in a fair state of organization.

Any brick company that wants to put in some sample street crossings or samples of paving, are cordially invited by the street department to do so at once.

What the Governor of North Carolina said to the Governor of South Carolina, was nothing at all to the remarks addrssed by the Governor of Ohio to the Governor of West Virginia.

Governor Foraker's message upon taxation is one of the few really broad and statesmanlike papers that have been produced in recent years. Attempts from the other side to belittle or distort what he then wrote will roll like water from a duck's back.

It has been noised about that Mr. Peter Sailer will not be willingly granted the inestimable privilege of spending five hundred dollars out of his own pocket for the good of the city of Massillon. Here are the facts: Tremont street in front of Mr. Sailer's property is wider than elsewhere. The extra width is not needed for travel. Mr. Sailer desires to narrow the street to the width it has at other points, and widen his sidewalk. He proposes to lay out this extra strip with grass, trees and flowers, and make a pretty little breathing spot. He does not ask the city to do a thing, except to say that he may do this. Some people say that some time in the far off future Tremont street will be required for business purposes. But, suppose it does. Mr. Sailer answers the city solicitor, by giving Mr. Sailer the privilege of widening the sidewalk, the city does not relinquish its rights forever. It could not if it would. Any time the business requirements demand that Mr. Sailer's little park be abandoned, the city can demand of him its restoration. Why, then, should there be any opposition to this project? Surely no little jealousy or miserable quibble is going to prevent a private citizen from donating to all the people a bright little strip, whose benefit we may all enjoy alike.

Main street is being graveled at a total cost of 30 cents per yard. When the work is completed it will not last over two years, and towards the end of that period it will be full of humps, and entirely unsatisfactory. No matter how well the job is done, no other result can be expected. At a cost of from 70 to 75 cents a yard, a fire brick pavement could be put down, such as in other cities have already lasted six and eight years, showing no sign of wear. The streets are at all times in good condition, and are always a source of pride. Is it economy for Massillon to keep on in the old rut, paying nearly as much as permanent paving would cost, and only postponing the inevitable in a growing city.

To the majority it was simply a matter of business whether to take the C. L. & W. or W. & L. E. railroads to Akron this morning. It is not the public's fault that the little commotion took place, and any one who had need of the quarter which could be saved by taking the unpopular route, certainly had a right to do so.

Even China has a navy consisting of 40 vessels, 27 of which are of the new type, manned by 40,000 officers and men, all of whom are natives. The Government is having two coast defense vessels built at Toulon, and is building six cruisers at its own dockyards.

President Cleveland can deny his offer of $10 for triplets to the managers of the East Aurora fair all he pleases, but that will not prevent the show from taking place. The fair directors say he did offer the prize, and four sets have already gone in to win.

It may be as the Cleveland Leader says, that the American party movement is ill judged and narrow, but it will have more respect than any recent innovation in politics, because it has pure and disinterested patriotism back of it.

It is not a bad plan to hold the teachers' institutes in the small towns. The people are on the alert to make the stay of the visitors pleasant and there are no distracting influences to keep members away from sessions.

In Buenos Ayres, where people would rather pay $5 for being drawn by horses two hundred miles than $6 to go five times as fast, capitalists are building a horse railroad two hundred miles long. Why would not that be a great place for the electric motor.—Pittsburg Times.

The action of the members of the G. A. R. in refusing to march under the portrait of the President of the United States, is an expression of a proper and creditable feeling, but its dignity is questionable.

An ounce of prevention is often a good thing. Is it altogether the work of imagination to say that the gravel now being put on Main street is better than that which was being dumped, before the indulgence in a little criticism?

Kentucky is going to have a new constitution.

Has all the money which has gone into gas wells been wasted?

Have the people of East Main street forgotten that the sidewalks on one side are much wider than on the other?

Henry George was a first-class Democrat before he became a second-class agitator.

Senator Beck calls President Cleveland the "only advanced Democrat the country has seen in two centuries." The President should at once beat a retreat and get back into the fold before convention time.

If the Mormons are only willing to give up polygamy to gain state rights, they are not ready to give up polygamy for its own sake, and until that time comes they are better under a territorial government.

The west side canal basin is no longer useful, and the board of public works will be asked to sell it. But because it is not useful for the purpose of navigation, does not signify that it is not worth a round sum of money. The people of Ohio are interested in seeing that this little piece of property, right in the heart of a growing town, is not sacrificed.

It is reported that the Chautauqua Assembly managers have been offered $100,000 to remove the institution to Lake Geneva, Wisconsin. Lake Geneva is a pretty spot, but the Chautauqua movement will surely die, if the seat of its operations is to be bought and sold by ambitious speculators.

Five thousand members of the Grand Army of the Republic at Wheeling, on Saturday, refused to march under a campaign banner bearing a more or less accurate representation of Mr. Cleveland's features. The procession swerved to the right or the left as it approached the banner, and the veterans tramped in the gutter, trailing their torn battle flags as they marched. This was wrong. It was in bad taste. Too severe language can hardly be used in condemning so pronounced an insult to the Chief Magistrate of the United States. Nevertheless it is a fact, and a political fact of great importance.—N. Y. Sun.

According to the Dominion Minister of Marine and Fisheries, the Canadian fishermen are in great luck this year, while their Yankee rivals are getting very poor fares, and at the present rate must soon be driven out of the business. The further opinion is expressed that this pleasant arrangement for Canada is safe to last until the next Presidential election. There seems to be some ground for this belief. So long as depriving American fishermen of their rights gives the Canadians an advantage, the negotiations in which Mr Bayard is engaged are naturally not hurried by England, while Mr. Cleveland has thus far completely ignored in his action the retaliatory powers expressly provided for him by Congress. Minister Foster finds the practical attitude of Mr. Cleveland on this point much to his liking.—N. Y. Sun.

INDEPENDENTS.

The first bolters to follow Mr. Cleveland's appearance in politics were the Independent Republicans.

On Wednesday there appeared in Maryland a band of Independent Democrats.

The Republican Independents bolted to Mr. Cleveland, but the Democratic Independents have bolted from him: the former because they thought he was a genuine civil service reformer, and the latter because they thought he wasn't. Independents were the cause of Mr. Cleveland's present prominence, and they have been the plague of his Presidential life.

But what shall the President do under the circumstances? There seems to be but one course for him. Let him be a Democrat: genuine, uncompromising, outspoken and unconcealed, and let the Independents, Democrats or Republicans, go to thunder.—N. Y. Sun.

We Consider it to be the Best.

It is remarkable the large sale Burdick's Kidney Cure has obtained in so short a time. We consider it to be the best Kidney and Liver medicine on the market, and guarantee every sale. From two to eight bottles make a perfect cure, less in most cases. It has never failed in any one case in four years. It has been used by parties who have taken as high as six dozen of other remedies with but slight benefit, if anything, and even at that late hour they have been cured by Burdick's. It is the wonder of the age, and cannot fail in any case. Price 75 cents and $1.25.

Subscribe for the weekly INDEPENDENT. 25 cents during the campaign.

THE INSTITUTE.

THE TEACHERS ADOPT A NEW CONSTITUTION.

Important Lectures by the Instructors.

CANAL FULTON, Aug. 30.—The Institute was called to order at 9 a. m., by President Yohe, and devotional exercises were conducted by Rev. Mr. Struggles.

In miscellaneous business a new constitution was presented by a committee consisting of Messrs. Jones, of Massillon, Taggart, of Canal Fulton, and Stokey, of Canton, and was adopted.

The first part of the regular program was an address by Dr. Alston Ellis, on "Arithmetic." This was followed by an interesting lecture by Dr. Schaeffer, on "The Globe and its Uses." Dr Ellis next spoke on "Theory and Practice of Teaching." The branch of the subject presented was school government. Dr. Schaeffer followed by talking on psychology.

The afternoon session was opened by Dr. Ellis, who continued his lecture on History. This was followed by Dr Schaeffer, who spoke on advanced reading. H. H. Cully, superintendant of the Dalton schools, read an interesting paper on literature, which was discussed by Messrs. Taggart, Burrell, McKean, Carter, and Jones. Dr. Ellis delivered his lecture "Debt, a lecture for the times," during the evening session. The address was eloquent, containing many brilliant hits, and was well received by the large audience, composed of teachers and residents of Fulton.

The visitors are all having a first rate time. The people of the town are doing all they can to make their stay pleasant, and are succeeding admirably.

CANAL FULTON, Aug. 31—The Stark County Teacher's Association was called to order this morning at 9 o'clock, with President Yohe in the chair. The roll call showed that one hundred and thirty members were present. Prof. E. A. Jones, of Massillon, made brief remarks concerning the fifth year's course of the Ohio Teacher's Reading Circle, and how to organize a branch. Dr. Kirkwood, of Wooster University, made an address upon the advantages of advanced scholarship for teachers. Dr. Schaeffer continued his talk upon "Geography." After a recess Dr. Ellis continued his lecture upon Arithmetic, taking up the subject of mensuration. Dr. Schaeffer once more resumed the subject of Psychology, treating upon the culture of the understanding.

In the afternoon, Dr. Schaeffer showed the importance of memorizing scientific definations, but added that the definitions of common words need not be committed. Dr. Ellis then concluded his remarks upon his history. He contended that historical students should go beyond the boundaries of bare history, and read other works. He referred to a number of the best volumes for general historical reading.

After recess, Superintendent W. B Carter, of Uniontown, read a paper on the "Albaugh bill," which was discussed by Messrs. Jones, McKean, Bach, Grossman, Harvey Smith, Homer, Randall and Maier. In the evening Dr. Schaeffer lectured upon education among the Greeks and Romans. The hall was packed, and many could not get in. It was the finest effort of the week, and was loudly applauded. To-night Dr. Ellis will lecture upon the Northwest Territory.

EXCURSIONS TO PHILADELPHIA,

Low Round Trip Rates via Pennsylvania Lines.

Extensive preparations are being made by the citizens of Philadelphia for a fitting celebration of the centennial anniversary of the adoption of the Federal Constitution on September 15th, 16th and 17th. The President of the United States, his Cabinet, and other distinguished gentlemen will be present. Excursion tickets will be sold to Philadelphia and return from September 8th to 17th, inclusive, at one fare for the round trip from ticket stations on the Pennsylvania Lines west of Pittsburg. These tickets will be good for return passage until September 22d, inclusive. No other lines can furnish such excellent facilities and accomodations for reaching Philadelphia as the Pennsylvania. Call on or address the nearest ticket agent of the Pennsylvania Company, Pittsburg, Cincinnati and St. Louis railway, or the Chicago, St. Louis and Pittsburg company.

Ohio Institution for the Education of Deaf and Dumb.

The Ohio Institution for the Education of the Deaf is located at Columbus. All deaf children of the State of sound mind between the ages of eight and twenty one are entitled to all the advantages which the school affords.

No charge is made for board or tuition. Parents are expected to clothe the children and pay traveling and incidental expenses. If, however they are not able to do this, the law provides that the county from which the child comes shall pay the bill.

A book-bindery, carpenter shop, printing office, shoe shop, and tailor shop are connected with the institution, and every boy is expected to learn some trade.

The girls assist in the domestic work of the house, and it is designed that every pupil shall be fitted, while here, to make useful members of society.

Generous provision is made by the State, and it is the earnest desire that no deaf child shall grow up in ignorance.

The next school year commences on Wednesday, September 14.

Applications for admission should be addressed to AMASSA PRATT,
Supt. of D. & D. Inst.
Columbus, Ohio.

The weekly INDEPENDENT for 25 cents during the campaign.

CATHOLIC CONVENTION.

A VERY IMPORTANT MEETING TO BE HELD IN CHICAGO.

The First General Assembly of the American German Catholic Association—Societies Embraced in the Meeting—Expected Attendance of Ten Thousand.

CHICAGO, Aug. 31.—During the first part of the coming month there will be held in this city a convention, the importance of which cannot be overestimated. On the evening of the 6th inst., in the large hall of Battery D, the first general assembly of the American German Catholic association will be called. This is the first of its kind in America.

The assemblage will embrace the society of the American German priests, with a membership of over five hundred; representatives from each German benevolent society in the country, and the American German Catholic Press association, also, German representative men of the faith from all parts of the country, independent of any connection with the above organizations. Such a gathering of notable men is bound to attract the most intense interest from everybody familiar with current affairs. The convention will be held from day to day and until its work and deliberations have been ended, which are not likely to last over a few days. The daily attendance at such a convention will only be limited by the capacity of the hall.

In conversation with a Catholic gentleman of prominence it was learned that the attendance will probably be in the vicinity of ten thousand persons. To preside over this vast assemblage is a most distinguished honor. This honor has been conferred upon Rev. Father William Tappert, pastor of the church of the Mother of God, of Covington, Ky. The Rev. Father was chosen at the last meeting of the central society at Toledo. Bishop Johannes Vertin, of Marquette, Mich., and Bishop Winand Wigger, of Newark, N. J., will be honorary presidents of the association.

The fact that the convention has been called, will be conducted and everything pertaining to the result of the deliberations will be in the name of the American German branch of the church, has caused a very extensive opinion that the convention was a decided slap at the Irish branch of the church. To ascertain the feeling of the local Catholic clergy in the matter, a call was made on several of the leading members of the priesthood within the past few days.

While the the gentlemen were adverse to their names appearing in print they unanimously and without any hesitation said there were absolutely no grounds for such rumors. This was confirmed by priests of both Irish and the German speaking congregations. It is the information of the gentlemen that the deliberations will be in German as a matter of convenience to the German speaking citizens who will attend. Of course the doors will be thrown wide open and exhaustive reports of the proceedings will be given to the country through the press.

The aim of the congress is enumerated in the case as follows.

First—To acknowledge our Catholic faith open and free.

Second—To acknowledge our love to the holy church and to the apostolic chair.

Third—As American German Catholics to acknowledge obedience to our superiors.

Fourth—To strengthen our brotherly support.

The American-German Press society will convene the day following the Catholic association. Its aim is to work together in the real Catholic spirit; to further friendly feelings between the publishers and editors of the American-German Catholic press, and to further the material prosperity of the Catholic press.

G. A. R. Resolutions.

ERIE, Pa., Aug. 31.—Robert Wainright Scott Post No. G. A. R., last night adopted a resolution with reference to the insult to President Cleveland at Wheeling, W. Va., last Friday, as follows: "Be it resolved that such action meets with the unqualified disapproval and disapprobation of this post, and that a copy of this resolution be forwarded to the department commander of Pennsylvania."

Fishermen Lost in the Storm.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Aug. 31.—The storms of Friday and Saturday are said by old sea captains to be the worst ever experienced in the fishing season. Over one hundred schooners and bankers are now in port, each one disabled. A number of men and vessels are lost. A sixty-ton schooner, bottom up, was sighted before the storm was at its height.

Jailed For Bigamy.

LEBANON, O., Aug. 31.—James Cleveland, alias B. F. Echols, and wife, living at this place since last December, were jailed Monday on a charge of bigamy. Echols left a wife and children in Duquoin, Ill., and eloped with the wife of James Flegner.

Attempted Suicide.

BUCYRUS, O., Aug. 31.—Cruel Stewart Sheckles wouldn't take his sweetheart, Cora Miller, to a reunion at Galion, and the poor girl took it so to heart, that she attempted suicide yesterday. The ball penetrated two inches below the heart.

State Treasurer Appointed.

HARRISBURG, Pa., Aug. 31.—William Livsey, cashier of the state treasury under M. S. Quay, who has just resigned, was appointed state treasurer by Governor Beaver to-day. Mr. Livsey was a former state treasurer.

Suing on a Big Claim.

NORWALK, O., Aug. 31.—W. D. Lee has brought suit against E. M. Downer, a former Granville banker, for $100,000, with interest since 1881, which amount he claims has accumulated in loans by Downer. Both are speculators.

"Blinky" Morgan Indicted.

CLEVELAND, O., Aug. 31.—"Blinky" Morgan, the burglar who murdered Detective Hulligan, of Cleveland, has been indicted in Michigan for robbing a postoffice and jewelry store at Hart, Ociana county.

Work of Firebugs.

CENTERBURG O., Aug. 31.—The town hall and Gates' livery stable, at this place, were destroyed by fire early yesterday morning. An attempt had been made by fire bugs to burn the town.

Cut in Two.

BALTIMORE, Md., Aug. 31.—James A. Riley, aged thirty, of 1824 Byrd street, an engine hostler for for the Baltimore & Ohio railroad, was run over by a freight train yesterday and cut in two.

Tried to Shoot His Son.

XENIA, O., Aug. 31.—Samuel S. Good, at one time an inmate of an insane asylum, attempted to shoot his son at this place. He was taken back to the Dayton asylum.

Cut by a Circular Saw.

WABASH, Ind., Aug. 31.—William Bittner, of this place, had his right arm cut off by a circular saw.

THE BIG RUSSIAN BEAR.

HE HAS ONE PAW IN ENGLISH POLITICS AND THE OTHER IN ASIA.

Russia Casting Avaricious Eyes Upon the Borderland Between the Czar's Domain and the Chinese Empire—Prince Ferdinand Viewing His Troops—Notes.

LONDON, Aug. 30.—While the affairs of Europe are puzzling the heads of her statesmen, some of whom are exercising their diplomatic wits to see how far the conditions of the Berlin treaty can be made to stretch, and, if possible, leave little Bulgaria with her audacious little prince in peace, and other wise leaders are using their best efforts to induce the porte to put to route the ex-Austrian, the Russian bear, with one large paw dabbling in the politics of Europe, begins to move with restless activity the other huge paw in Asia.

Not content with the already vast territory owned and acquired; not satisfied with the near prospect of occupying the feeble ameer's domain, Russia, with the greediness that has always marked her course, is now casting longing and avaricious eyes at the borderland between the czar's domain and the Chinese empire. Apparently regretting that she only took a modest portion of Turkistan in 1864, she is now, without doubt, contemplating taking the rest of that fertile and rich country. The fact that duty is demanded on all Russian goods that pass through the country may suggest one reason for Russia's desire to possess the remainder of Turkistan that she left Tung Chi in 1864, but perhaps the rich jasper mines worked under the special guard of Chinese soldiers may suggest a more potent reason. Chinese, or East Turkistan, is an immensely fertile country and has an extensive trade with Cashmere, Russia, China and Thibet. Some of the rarest shawls, embroidery, brocades, etc., pass through its emporium.

Besides the valuable jasper found in its borders, there are extensive deposits of gold, copper, etc.. These, with its commerce, are enough to excite the cupidity of territory-acquiring Russia, who, if one can credit the reports that come from Chinese resources, is quietly but none the less actively spying out the land, with a determination to send jasper and gold westward instead of allowing them to gravitate toward the Celestial capital. It is reported in eastern advices that the soldiers of the czar are gathering in large numbers on the frontier of China and Siberia, and that the Chinese government has sent a reinforcement to their troops in the same districts, with orders to keep a watch on grasping Russia. Warned by previous experience when a large portion of valuable territory was lost to them, China will, it may be believed, be on hand to circumvent, if possible, the efforts of her northern neighbor. Contact with the more civilized nations has taught China that it is necessary to guard her interests even against those who appear most friendly toward her, and her present action in immediately sending troops to protect her frontier, shows that however much behind European civilization she may be, her Celestial acumen is sufficiently keen to look after her interests when threatened.

Reads Like a Romance.

VIENNA, Aug. 30.—An innkeeper named Jellinck, at Brezina, in Bohemia, was sentenced in 1881 to life imprisonment for attempting to poison his wife with arsenic. Two sentence was afterward commuted to sixteen years imprisonment at hard labor. The wife, who emigrated to America soon after her husband's conviction, recently made affidavit before an Austrian consul that she poisoned her own food and accused her husband of the crime. Her motive was jealousy. Jellinck was given a new trial, and has been acquitted.

In a State of Rebellion.

VIENNA, Aug. 30.—It is reported from Quetta that the northern Ghilzais have rebelled in the Kitawaz and Sardez districts and taken the field under Sultan Mohammed Noor, the khan who lately escaped from Ghuzni. The ameer's soldiers at the Caleul are passive, but inclined to mutiny, and if Ayoub Khan, the pretender to the throne, crosses the frontier from Persia they will join his standard.

What Michael Davitt Said.

DUBLIN, Aug. 30.—Michael Davitt addressed the Bray branch of the National League yesterday. In the course of his address he said: "If England proposes to imprison men for resisting injustice and landlordism and for exercising their right to free speech, the country will indeed be steeped in crime during the coming winter.

Celebration Forbidden.

BERLIN, Aug. 30.—The police have forbidden the celebration by Socialists of the anniversary of the death of Ferdinand Lassalle, the founder of modern Socialism. A penalty of fine and imprisonment is fixed for violation of the order.

Ferdinand Viewing His Support.

SOFIA, Aug. 30.—Prince Ferdinand reviewed 8,000 of Bulgarian troops yesterday. There was great enthusiasm, and the prince was received with loud acclamations by the people.

Russia Will Govern Bulgaria.

BERLIN, Aug. 30.—It is rumored here that Russia has decided to take independent action and send a governor to Bulgaria unless Turkey intervenes to quietly end the crisis.

LOST.

SHAWL—On Wednesday evening, August 2, on the Akron road between Turkeyfoot Lake and the High Mill, a Paisley shawl with red center. Finder will be rewarded by leaving at Hookway & Fultz's clothing store, Massillon.

Notice of Attachment.

Alexander Martin, P'ff, vs. T. C. Royer, De'ft. } Before Thomas Blackburn, J. P. of Perry, Tp., Stark County, Ohio.

On the first day of August, 1887, said justice issued an order of attachment in the above action for the sum of five dollars debt and costs.

Massillon, Ohio, August 8, 1887. 9-3w

Assignee's Sale.

In pursuance of the order of Probate Court of Stark county, Ohio, I will offer for sale at public auction, on Saturday, the 3d day of September, A. D. 1887, at one o'clock p. m., on the premises, the following described real estate, situate in the city of Massillon, county of Stark, and State of Ohio, and being a part of fractional section number seven (7), of township ten (10), and range nine (9), bounded as follows: Beginning at a post at the south-east corner of a lot formerly owned by Sylvanus Hathaway, known as the stone quarry lot, and running thence east twenty-seven (27) perches to a post; thence N. 28¼° E. twenty (20) perches to a post near what was formerly Isaac Taylor's mill race; thence N. 51¾° W seventeen (17) perches; thence N. 75½° W. fourteen (14) perches; thence N. 38° W. fifteen (15) perches; thence west twelve and one-half (12½) perches; thence south with land formerly owned by A. Smith eighteen (18) perches; thence east twelve and one half (12½) perches; thence south twenty three and one-half (23½) perches to the place of beginning, containing seven acres of land more or less, and being the same premises conveyed by Sheriff Altekruse to John Jacobs by deed dated October 20, A. D. 1880.

Appraised at $5,000. Terms cash on day of sale.

R. W. McCAUGHEY,
Assignee in trust for the benefit of the creditors of Leonard Bammerlin.

August 3, 1887. 7-5w

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

LOCAL HAPPENINGS.

Discovered this Week by Independent Investigators.

Canton base ball agony continues with unremitting fervor.

J. Park Alexander, of Akron, has been nominated for State senator.

News of a personal nature is always acceptable, and people should not hesitate to send it.

Evening services in the St. Timothy's P. E. church will be resumed next Sunday at 7:30 o'clock.

New telegraph poles are being put up on the Fort Wayne railroad between Crestline and Alliance.

The Rev. B. F. Booth delivered an address at the annual farmers' picnic at Crystal Springs, on Saturday.

The Bowling Green News says that one hundred and eighty new buildings have been erected there since January 1.

Alliance wants to annex Mt. Union, and Mt. Union does not want to be annexed, for fear of the removal of the postoffice.

Hess, Snyder, and Co. have just shipped a car load of pumps to Kansas City, a car load of stoves to Louisville, Ky., and a big invoice of Laurel stoves to Washington Territory.

Two hundred and forty horses died from disease in Wayne county in the year 1886, whose value was $26,557.—Dalton Gazette.

William Piper, of this city, also implicated in the robbery of George Panyard at Orrville, has been arrested and taken to that place.

Two hundred Knights of the Maccabees from Massillon and Canton will take supper and spend the evening at the Lake Park hotel, on Friday night.

A team attached to a sprinkling cart ran away yesterday evening, demolishing the cart. Fred Scott, the driver, was thrown to the ground and hurt.

The wives of the members of the 76th O. V. I. will have a business meeting at the residence of Mrs. H. W. Howald corner of Hill and Tremont streets, on Saturday evening.

The D. V.'s broke up camp last night at Meyer's lake, and returned home. They report a splendid time and are fully determined to spend their vacation in the same manner next year.

Mrs. Gertrude Bowers, wife of Mr Peter Bowers, residing on the west side, died Sunday night of typhoid fever. She was a highly esteemed old lady, and leaves a large circle of friends.

The growing popularity of ginger ale as a summer drink, is noticeable. A few years ago it could rarely be had, except on draught at the usual places, but now many private families order it by the case.

J. H. and Elias Shetler and A. W. Fisher, three verdant productions of southwestern Stark, came to town last night and drank too much beer. Result, a fine of two dollars and costs each, this morning.

The bridge connecting Russell & Co's. buildings on the east and west side of Erie street, is now being pushed, and will be ready for use in a few days. Work on the big addition is also going on more rapidly.

An artificially tied cravat, or one made in the shop and worn unchangably, embodying no sign of the wearer's deftness of hand and of his taste in dress, is no better than an imitation diamond. It is a species of fraud.—N. Y. Sun.

The Salvation Army is going to have another big demonstration in Massillon on September 10 and 11. All the divisional officers of Ohio will be here for inspection, by Marshal Ballington Booth, the leader of the American section.

Alliance will have the senatorial convention. Some of these days Massillon wants a convention. We have not had one since the dark ages, when Wayne county belonged to this district, and Aquila Wiley was nominated for congress.

At a meeting of the Stark County Republican Central Committee, held in Canton Monday morning, Julius Whiting was elected chairman, and Sam. J. Roberts, secretary. The senatorial convention will be held in Alliance, but n date has been fixed.

The drillers at the gas well reached the Berea grit shortly after noon on Wednesday, at a depth of 676 feet. There was quite a quantity of gas, and an immense stream of salt water, which rose 100 feet an hour to a height of over 600 feet. Of course the gas is not strong enough to lift the water, so is not worth much at present.—Louisville Herald.

The Ohio State Board of Health announces new cases of diphtheria at Cincinnati, Cynthiana, Dalton, Plain City, Dague, Ross and Fredericktown. New cases of scarlet fever at Cincinnati, Paulding and Sidney. New cases of typhoid fever at Samanths, De Graff, Fincastle, Dayton, Clearport, Eckmansville, Whetstone, Shreve, Burlington, Utica, Paulding and Dague.

The Orrville Crescent says: "A few days ago Frank Cully, of Dalton, left two letters, one containing $80, on the public desk in the Massillon postoffice. The letters were found by Michael Bar, who returned them to Frank, rendering him quite happy." Frank's happiness was so great that he was unable to express in language his gratefulnes to Mr. Bar. In other words, he did not even thank him.

Mr. P. Sailer will remodel the Erie street front of the big cigar factory by putting in four big storerooms with plate glass fronts

John E. Forward, of Louisville, has been selected by the Prohibition party managers to run for representative, one place on the recently made ticket being vacant because of the intended removal of the gentleman who had been named, to another state.

Mrs. John J. Snyder died very suddenly Sunday morning, the sad event being entirely unexpected by any of the family. The funeral took place Saturday morning, from the residence on North Mill Street, at half past 9 o'clock. Mrs. Snyder was an only daughter of Philip Blumenschein, Sr., of Allegheny, who came to attend the funeral, and a sister of Philip Blumenschein of this city. Her age was about thirty-five.

The newest thing in handkerchiefs besides pale blue, rose, or violet batiste, matching the lingerie and short underskirt, is a white cambric embroidered in delicate flowers corresponding to the favorite perfume of the wearer. Violets, lilacs, sweet peas, roses, geranium, pink and even daisies are used. The latter, being a scentless flower, allows a wider choice in the selection of the essence.—Paris Letter in N. Y. Times.

A number of visitors at the residence of the Hon. J. G. Warwick enjoyed an impromptu piano forte recital by Prof H. O. C. Korthener of Brooklyn, Saturday night. It often happens that an artist appears at his best upon very informal occasions, and if Prof. Korthener did not then perform with more than his accustomed skill, his hearers were none the less entertained. Prof. Korthener, while a student in Europe, was the pupil and friend of the great Liszt; and lived with him for years as an intimate, so that coupled with his natural talent, he has had unusual opportunities, and has certainly improved them.

A tantalizing quantity of gas was struck early this morning at gas well No. 5, near the Sippo mill, at a depth of 612 feet, and with it a considerable quantity of rich oil. There is a little salt water in the hole, but not enough to be serious. Drilling will be continued some time this afternoon. It is not unlikely that No. 5 may act like the Akron well, and yield a good supply when drilled deeper. The contractors have made good time in finishing their work, and congratulate themselves on being the first to drill in Massillon without once losing their tools.

Mr. E. B. Bayliss, now of Lake Park Hotel, Meyers' Lake, has received a proposition to take charge of "Wooglin," on Point Chautauqua. It is said that he can have it for five years free of all charges. "Wooglin" is a house of 60 rooms, and for two years has been used as a private club house. In case Mr. Bayliss accepts, it will be opened to the public as a hotel. The offer is a flattering one, and the possibilities are almost unlimited. Mr. W. K. L. Warwick is a member of the club owning the house, and with his family has spent every summer there since it was built. A great many people from this city have been there more or less, and will all hope that Mr. Bayliss will accept, of course.

THE MODEL STATION.

What the Improvements at the Fort Wayne Station will Cost.

The improvements at the Fort Wayne railroad station are coming on apace, and the superintendent no sooner gets one idea well under way than something else presents itself. The latest determination is to replace the old bridge over Erie street with a fine steel structure, and place a modern heating apparatus in the station building. He says that the Massillon station shall be "the show depot of the division." The safety gates are here, and the one on Main street is about up. The changes are going to cost a small fortune, as the following estimates show: For safety gates, $700; Erie street bridge, $1,200; moving main track next to station platform, including plumbing, $1,500; moving freight house and side tracks, $2,000; adding to the station house and covering the platform, $2,200; beautifying the grounds, $500; total, $8,100.

Michael Ruch.

Michael Ruch died Tuesday afternoon, as a short item in Tuesday's INDEPENDENT intimated. The funeral will take place to-morrow morning between 9 and 10 o'clock, and the burial will be in Canal Fulton. Mr. Ruch was born in Alsace, in 1806, and came to America in 1828. For some years he lived in Canton, and in 1831 moved to Canal Fulton. In 1873 he again moved to Massillon where he has resided ever since. He was a stone cutter by trade, but by dint of industry had acquired a handsome competence. He was the owner of considerable real estate in the city of Massillon, add also in Canal Fulton.

He has had several children, Mrs. Samuel Smith, who died in 1869, John Ruch, of Sheboygan, William Ruch, who died in the army, Lewis and Christopher Ruch, of Canal Fulton, Mrs. L. Bammerlin, of Massillon, and Frederick Ruch, who was shot by the Indians in Indian Territory.

The weekly INDEPENDENT will be furnished for 25 cents, until the close of the campaign.

PERSONALITIES

And the Matters Which Agitate the Society World.

Miss Ella Smith is visiting friends in Alliance.

Mr. L. C. Royer, the well known litigant, is in the city.

Mrs. Will Clemens has gone to Canal Fulton for a two weeks' visit.

Mr. H. Brown and wife, of Brunswick, Ga., are visiting Msr. J. M. Jarvis.

Frank Sibila has been appointed executor of the estate of Frederick Smith.

Mr. Louis Hirsch will sail on Saturday for a flying trip to Europe, on the Umbria.

Mr. J. W. McClymonds left Saturday night for a ten days trip to the northwest.

Miss Julia Wikidal, of Topeka, Kan., is visiting Miss Ella Allen, at the charity school.

Martin Richards, sr, and Martin Richards, jr., have moved to Chattanooga, Tenn.

Frank Cleveland and Christina Mendline have been granted a marriage license.

Invitations are out for a party to be given by Miss Eva Shaffer to her friends, to night.

Mr. Ed. Orchard, of Lima, O., is visiting relatives in town the guest of Mrs. F. R. Webb.

Miss Mame Taggart, of Upper Alton, Ills., is visiting her cousin Miss Mame H. Merwin.

Mrs. A. W. Coates and daughter, Ellie, of Alliance, are visiting at the residence of Mr. S. Buckius.

Louis Schaefer, jr., of Canton, who has been at death's door for some time, is gradually recovering.

The Misses Amelia and Stella Strobel, who for two months have been in Terre Haute, Ind., have returned.

Mr. Walter Haviland will have his display of china at Diefhenn Brothers on September 3. The ladies are invited.

Messrs. Richard Myers and Charles Mathie, two prominent Canal Fulton business men were in the city yesterday.

L. H. Walcutt and family have moved to Findlay, where Mr. Walcutt will go into the painting and papering business.

Miss Helen Wales entertained a number of friends last night to meet Miss Smith, of Clearfield, Pa., who is the guest of Miss Karthaus.

Mrs. Anna Gerber, of Elyria, and Mrs. Lower, of Cleveland, are spending a few days with Mrs. J. K. Merwin, on South Mill street.

J. B. Humphrey, of Massillon, was in town last Monday, visiting Mr. Thomas Marshall, who is still seriously ill.—Dalton Letter.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred. Heckerdorn, and Misses Kate, Frances and Hattie Shrock are in Battle Creek, Mich., and expect to remain some months.

Irving Yost and Charles Hamill are back from Chautauqua, where they spent two weeks in the jolliest kind of a way, and they were not so glad to get back as we might suppose.

The following invitation has been received by a number of Massillon people:

Mr. William Andrus
Invites you to
the marriage ceremony of his daughter
Jessie,
to
George Belden Frease,
Wednesday evening, September fourteenth,
at half past six o'clock,
St. Thomas' Episcopal Church,
Battle Creek, Mich.,
1887.

At Home,
"The Hurford,"
Canton, Ohio,
After October first.

Gilmore's Band is Coming.

Mr. Frank Christianer, representing Gilmore's famous band, now at Coney Island, is in the city to-day arranging for a grand concert, which will be given in Massillon on either December 9 or 10. Mr. Christianer has been consulting with the manager of the Male Chorus, and it is possible that their services will also be enlisted.

They Found Salt Water.

A great flow of salt water has been struck in the Canton gas well, at a depth of 3,160 feet, and there is now five hundred feet of water in the hole. This was found after penetrating Niagara limestone, which, by the way, the newspaper geologists are now willing to call by its proper name. There is supposed to be eight hundred feet of shale between this lime rock and Trenton rock, and the chances for gas are not at all favorable. The chances at no time have been favorable, and all talk to the contrary has been buncombe.

KILLED IN A COAL MINE.

Thomas Jones Fatally Injured by an Unexpected Discharge of Powder.

Thomas Jones, a man employed by the Sippo Coal Company, was killed Monday noon by an unexpected discharge of powder. Through some misunderstanding he passed through another man's room, in which a shot had just been lighted. It went off at the wrong moment, and he was buried in the coal. He suffered from internal injuries, and had a leg broken. He died Monday night. His family, consisting of a wife and four children, resides at Warren, O., and were intending to move to Youngstown Hill, very soon.

AN ELECTRIC RAILWAY.

THE VAN DEPOELE COMPANY WANTS TO OPERATE LINES IN MASSILLON.

An Agent Visits the City, Plans Routes, and Proposes to Come Soon Again.

Mr. Edward Grace, of Detroit, a large stockholder in the Van Depoele Electric Motor Company, and treasurer of the Acme Lubricator Company, was in the city last week on business connected with the latter corporation, but while here became interested in an enterprise, in which the electric motor company is concerned.

Mr. Grace is extremely anxious to build an electric street railroad in Massillon, and would have remained longer last week, to work the matter up, but could not. He will return, however, in a week or two and take active steps. He thoroughly examined the streets of the city, looked up the population, and got the city engineer's advice as to grades. His plan is to build two lines, one from the cemetery to Main street, from Main to Mill, from Mill to Cherry, and from Cherry to Akron, and possibly out Akron; the other from extreme East to extreme West Main street. The grades are in no instance over 72 feet to every 2000, and no obstacle of any sort will interfere with the plan. The Schuyler Electric Light Company has been consulted, and will furnish the power if the work goes on. This will save an investment of many thousands of dollars. If it can be done, Mr. Grace desires to have his company get control of the Canton street railway, build a track from Massillon to Meyers' Lake, and operate the two together. But in any case, he is desirous of establishing the Massillon lines.

The first question which suggests itself in this connection is, will it pay? And many are ready to answer in the negative. But Mr. Grace's position is a strong one. He comes to Massillon a total stranger, and experienced in his business, and without consulting any one is convinced himself that it will pay. If finds it possible to make a contract for power, which will place the company in more favorable circumstances than if it owned its station itself. He takes the statistics, and figures that with the present population Massillon can do as well as other towns of the same size. Horse cars cost $6.50 per day to operate, but the electric cars can be run for $3.50, an advantage of nearly 100 per cent. Those whose first thoughts are that a line of this kind is unnecessary, must recollect that within one year great strides have been made in this branch of business, and roads are being constructed everywhere.

The Van Depoele company has line in Scranton, Pa., and Lima, O., and are putting others in at Windsor and St Catherine's, Canada.

What investment will be required has not yet been announced by Mr. Grace. It is probable that citizens would be expected to take nearly one-half of the stock, the Van Depoele company retaining the balance. Some local capitalist have already agreed to help, and when Mr. Grace comes again, he confidently expects to put the matter in such a shape that it will have the confidence and approbation of everybody.

CAMPAIGN SKETCHES.

George W. Wilhelm, Candidate for Representative.

George Washington Wilhelm's early career opened in Milton, on August 15th, 1847. As Milton is now Wilmot, it will be noticed that Mr. Wilhelm has not been a rolling stone. When he was only five years old, he moved with his father on a farm, and went to work, doing what he could. When he was twelve years old, he commenced to assist his father in running a threshing machine and worked with him every fall and winter, sometimes not finishing the seasons until April. In 1864 he enlisted, and served until the close of the war. He made a first class soldier, and his experience did not hurt him as a farmer. In 1866 he spent the summer on the farm and in the winter came to Massillon and worked in Bayliss's shop. In 1868 he dropped into the sawmill and butcher buisness, and stuck to them until 1878. He then went into the retail and mercantile buisness at Justus and has been at it ever since. He has been twice elected assessor, and is now serving his month term as justice of the peace. This little statement makes it unnecessary to say that he stands high among his neighbors. He is going to have the largest vote any one man ever received in his own township, and his majority will roll up, greater and greater, as the count proceeds up the valley.

Charles C. Bow, Candidate for Prosecuting Attorney.

Mr. Charles C. Bow is only thirty years of age, but quite old enough to be able call off every prominent citizen in the county by name, and to have a first-class law practice in the fourth county in the State. For twenty years he has lived in county, the greater part of the time having been spent in Alliance. In 1881 he was called to Canton to fill the position of deputy clerk of the courts under Ben D. Wilson, and he performed his duties to the entire satisfaction of the court, bar and people, without regard to politics. He served with Mr. Wilson for three years, and when he was succeeded by John McGregor, remained with him one year—to break him in so to speak. In 1882 he was admitted to the bar, and has been entirely successful. He is a member of the law firm of Wann & Bow. He has been chairman of the Republican Central Committee, and a good one too. He is regarded as a strong candidate because he has ability, backed by personal qualities which are possessed by very few.

Hiram Doll, Candidate for County Treasurer.

Hiram Doll, the man who stepped into the shoes of John R. Dangler, and for one term has pleased everybody who has had business in the treasurer's office is a product of the country near Osnaburg. He lived on a farm or in town, and attended district school during the winter sessions. When he was sixteen he moved to Perry township, and at eighteen he enlisted in Co. I, 19th O. V. I., and served with the good old 19th until the last day's fight at Chickamauga, September 20, 1863. He did not want to stop then, but he was taken prisoner and passed fourteen months in the different pens. On November 20, 1864, he was paroled and was discharged for the expiration of his term of service in 1865. Afterwards he took a position in the government harness store at Nashville, Tenn. He remained there until the close of the war, and then settled down again in Osnaburg. For ten years he worked at mining and house painting, and then went into the grocery business, in which he was engaged for eleven years. In the mean time the Osnaburg Coal Company was organized, and he is still its president. In 1867 he was made township clerk, and was re-elected four times, making five years in that office. By that time the people thought the had the making of a good township treasurer, and they elected him six times. When the six years were about up the people of Stark county were looking about for a man who was capable of looking after the county finances. They went no further than Osnaburg, and elected Mr. Doll in 1885. He is in charge now, and the indications are that he will not be allowed to turn over the keys for some years to come.

A Good Appetite.

A good appetite is essential to good health; but at this season it is often lost owing to the poverty or impurity of the blood, derangement of the digestive organs, and the weakening effect of the changing season. Hood's Sarsaparilla is a wonderful medicine for creating an appetite, toning the digestion, and giving strength to the whole system. Now is the time to take it. Be sure to get Hood's Sarsaparilla.

CONSUMPTIVE

Have you Cough, Bronchitis, Asthma, Indigestion? Use PARKER'S GINGER TONIC without delay. It has cured many of the worst cases, and is the best remedy for all affections of the throat, and lungs, and diseases arising from impure blood and constitution. Time lost and cash, struggling against disease, and slowly drifting to the grave, will in many cases recover their health by the timely use of Parker's Ginger Tonic, but delay is dangerous. Take it in time. It is invaluable for all pain and disorders of stomach and bowels. 50c. at Druggists.

WANTED YOUNG MEN & LADIES TO **LEARN TELEGRAPHY.**
Students practically educated for the business and situations furnished when competent. Address (Name this paper) SHERMAN TELEGRAPH CO., Oberlin, O.

Legal Notice.

WILLIS W. SIMMONS, whose residence is unknown, is notified that Lizzie Simmons did on the 17th day of August, A. D. 1887, file her petition in the office of the clerk of the Court of Common Pleas, within and for the county of Stark and State of Ohio, charging the said Willis W. Simmons with willful absence for more than three years in part and asking that she be divorced from him, said Willis W. Simmons, which petition will stand for hearing at the next term of said court.

LIZZIE SIMMONS,
by R. A. Penn, her attorney.

Dated this 18th day of August, A. D. 1887. 9-6

W. H. McCALL & CO.

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STATIONERY
--AND--
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Agents for the Juan F. Portuondo
CIGARS.
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COMMERCIAL UNION.

Canadians Thoroughly Aroused and Hold a Mass Meeting.

MONTREAL, Aug. 26.—Never in the province has a more intelligent and appreciative audience assembled than the one which yesterday heard at Shefford the guns fired for commercial union. Stirring addresses were delivered by Messrs. Clayes, member of parliament for Missisquoi; Fisher, member of parliament for Brome; Auget, ex-member of parliament for Shefford, and E. P. Johnson and H. M. Rider. Mr. Fontaine, of St. Hyacinth, made an address in French advising his countrymen to give their support to the movement, which, he believed, would be for their good in every way.

Long and frequent applause interrupted all the speakers and left no doubt in the minds of unbiased spectators that the movement is a popular one. The meeting was brought to a close with cheers for the queen and the president. A letter was read from Erastus Wyman, in which he deplored his inability to attend the meeting owing to numerous engagements, but assuring the assembly of his entire sympathy with the cause and expressing the wish that he might hereafter meet with the farmers and citizens to consider the great question of commercial union, which as yet had no proper discussion in the Province of Quebec. Yesterday's meeting will be followed by many others.

HOOD'S SARSAPARILLA
COMPOUND EXTRACT

The importance of purifying the blood cannot be overestimated, for without pure blood you cannot enjoy good health.

At this season nearly every one needs a good medicine to purify, vitalize, and enrich the blood, and Hood's Sarsaparilla is worthy your confidence. Its peculiar power in that it strengthens and builds up the system, creates an appetite, and tones the digestion, while it expels disease. Hood's Sarsaparilla is sold by druggists. Prepared by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

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Cash Store
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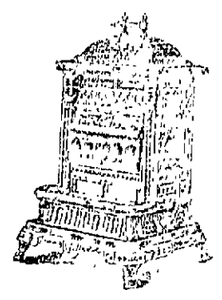

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A HARD BARGAIN.

BY WALTER BESANT.

[Continued]

on my chair. It was partly the faintness of hunger, but partly it was the strange room, and that old man glaring at me with his great wolfish eyes.

When I recovered I was lying on a sofa, and soft cold fingers were bathing my head and pressing a perfumed handkerchief to my lips. I opened my eyes suddenly and sat up completely recovered. At the foot of the sofa stood my entertainer.

"Easy with him, Boule-de-neige; make him rest for a moment. Perhaps his hunger has been too much for him."

"What is the use of an appetite?"

I turned to see who Boule-de-neige was. He was a negro of the blackest type; as ancient and withered as some old mummy of tropical country; his cheeks hung in folds, and his skin seemed too much for his attenuated body. His wool was white, and his eyes were almost toothless, and his nose so flat that I was able to be almost insolent in looking at him as I was bold enough to be. His hands were as soft as any woman's, but icy cold; and his eyes were kind and dreamy.

"Boule-de-neige, what do you think of him?"

"Him berry fine young man, massa; him beautiful young man; eat bully all he time he here. I tink him last long time, much longer time than last odder young man. Ugh! him poor trash, dat young man. He can't eat his up and go to dibble in a mouth. Ough! Lor young man, you body scrunch, strong as bull. Crick, crack! How much you tink him eat, massa?"

"We shall see, Boule-de-neige. We will try him with a simple dinner, and then pronounce on his performances. Young men do not always come up to their professions. But he looks well, and perhaps, Boule-de-neige—perhaps—eh?" He nodded with a knowing sigh.

"What is he, a diner himself?"

"I don't know," the old gentleman answered, with a deep sigh. "Perhaps not at present; perhaps not then. It all depend on this youth. Vanish, Boule-de-neige, and serve."

There was evidently something in my host's mind by the way he sighed. Why did it depend upon me? And did Boule-de-neige go through the floor? Did the table sink when he disappeared, and come up ready with dishes? It seemed so.

I sprang from the couch. The sight and smell of the food brought back my raging hunger.

"Let me eat!" I cried.

"You shall. One moment first—only a single moment. Young man, tell me where are centered with the most intense and extatic of your appetite. Be truthful, oh, be truthful! Our little tortures should never be for mutton chop or apple pie. You know the hymn. I hope you have been carefully brought up and know that hymn."

"I've got a devil of an appetite. What is there to be afraid?"

"My dear young friend, there are many kinds of appetite. Yours may be fierce at first and promise great things, and then end in a miserably small performance. I have known such and mourned to see them. Is it a lasting appetite, now? Is it steady through a long dinner? Is it regular in its recurrence?"

"You shall see something of my performance." I laughed, insensate wretch. "You shall see. I never had a long dinner in my life, because I always made short work of it. It is steady through a good many pounds of steak, and as regular as a clock."

"That is always something. Steak is as healthy a test as I know. Is it, secondly, an appetite that recovers itself quickly? That is very important. Is it a day by day or an hour by hour appetite? Is it good at all times of the day?"

"Alas, I wish it were not!"

"Hush, young man; do not blaspheme! Tell me, if you eat your fill now—it is 4:30—when do you think you might be ready again?" His eyes glistened like a couple of great rubies in the candle light, and his hands trembled.

"I should say about 8. But I might do something light at 7. I dare say. Just now I feel as if I could eat a mountain."

"He feels as if he could eat a mountain! Wonderful are the gifts of Providence! My dear young friend, I am very thankful—deeply thankful—that I met you. Sit down, and let me take the covers off for you; I long to see you eat. This is a blessed day—a truly blessed day! I will wait upon you myself. No one else. Boule-de-neige, vanish!"

As he was about to take off the covers he stopped short.

"Stay. You are without occupation?"

"I can get none."

"You are of any trade?"

"I am an actor."

"A bad trade—an un-Christian trade. Actors are vagabonds by act of parliament. Actors can never be in a state of grace. I shall be happy in being a humble instrument in removing you from a calling fatal to the Christian warrior. Why did you leave your last situation? No dishonesty? No embezzlement? No tampering with accounts?"

"Sir, I have always been an honest man. And, besides, I have never been tempted by the handling of other people's money."

"Ha! You have got no wife?"

"No, sir; I am unmarried."

"You have got no—— I trust I am taking to my bosom no deceiver of women. You are not the father of an illegitimate offspring, I hope and pray."

"No sir; I am not."

"Young man, you are about to enter upon a most serious act, perhaps the most serious act of your life, and these questions may appear to you trivial and tedious. As a Christian, and a member of the congregation of Mr. —— But never mind; you are hungry now, and wish to eat. We will talk after dinner."

He took off the covers. The table was spread with a dozen different dishes, all served up together. Others I noticed, standing with bottles and decanters, on a large sideboard. As my generous benefactor removed the silver covers, his face which had assumed during his questioning an austere gravity, suddenly lit up, and he laughed as the perfume of the hot food mounted to his nostrils. He seemed all at once a different man.

"Gently, gently, my dear young friend. Here is a dinner fit for a king; fit for me, if I could eat it. Oh! my dainty Boule-de-neige! Ha! is it right to waste such a dinner on a youth whose only dreams are of a sufficiency of steak? Young man, in after years—ahem!—in after days you will remember this dinner. You will recall every item in this delicious bill of fare which Boule-de-neige has set before you. Let me teach you to eat it properly. Weigh your morsels."

Heaven! how I cursed his delay. He kept one great hand between me and the dishes, for fear, I suppose, that I should pounce upon them and clear them off all at once.

"Patience, patience. Consider each mouthful. Try to be thankful that cooks have brought their divine art to such perfection. Carry back your thoughts to—grunt—to time when all mankind fed upon imperfectly cooked steak. Think that all the treasures of the east and west have been ransacked to furnish for me this meal, and that you will never, never, see such a dinner again as long as you live."

At all events, I never saw such a meal again as long as he lived.

"We will now," he said, with a backward wave of his right hand, "consider dinner as a science."

"Oh, sir!" I exclaimed, "I am so hungry."

"It's beautiful to see you hungry, but I must not let you hurry. Eat as much as you like when you begin, but gently, gently—easily and gently. Think of the future. Think of me."

I stared at him in wonder.

"Think of you, sir?"

"Why, what would happen to me if you really destroyed your appetite, or even yours by irritating it by allowing a bone?"

I thought he must be mad.

"Young man," he went on, "you will say a grace before meat, if you remember one."

I did not.

"Then I will say one for you. Oh! wretched trade of stage-acting. He does not even know a single grace before meat."

Then he began to help me—and we went on with dinner without further interruption. He kept up a running accompaniment of comment as I devoured the meal, and his manner gradually lost all its solemnity, until before I was more than half through the dinner he was dancing about, slapping his leg with delight, and laughing till he grew almost black in the face.

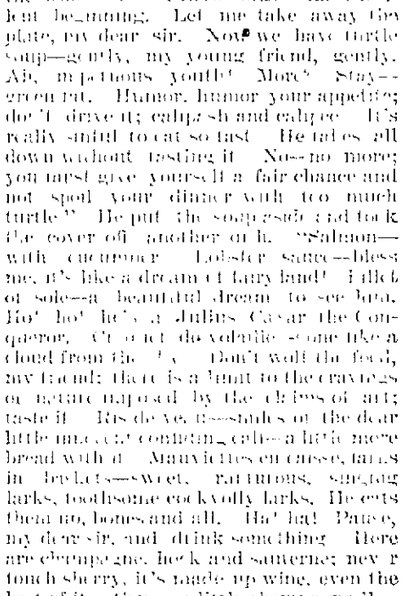
Why he was so pleased I could not tell. I was soon to learn.

"Those are plovers' eggs. No better thing ever discovered to begin your dinner with. Alderman Stowport says oysters are better. That is rubbish. I do not despise oysters. Why, he has eaten the whole six! Bravo! bravo! an excellent beginning. Let me take away the plate, my dear sir. Now we have turtle soup—gently, my young friend, gently. Ah, impetuous youth! More? Stay—green fat. Humor, humor your appetite; don't drive it; cajole it and entice. It's really sinful to eat so fast. He tears all down without tasting it. No—no more; you must give yourself a fair chance and not spoil your dinner with too much turtle." He put the soup-plate and took the cover off another dish. "Salmon—with cucumber. Lobster sauce—bless me, it's like a dream of fairyland! Fillet of sole—a beautiful dream to see him. Ho! ho! he's a Julius Cæsar the Conqueror. Crush the volatile, come like a cloud from the sky. Don't wolf the food, my friend; there is a limit to the cravings of nature imposed by the chains of art; taste it. Ha, ha, ye shades of the dear little innocent cotton-tails—a little more bread with it. Mauviettes en casserole, larks in brackets—sweet, delicious, singing larks, toothsome cockyolly larks. He eats them up, bones and all. Ha! ha! Pause, my dear sir, and drink something. Here are champagne, hock and sauterne; never touch sherry, it's made up wine, even the best of it. Come, a little champagne."

"I generally take draught beer, sir," I replied modestly. "That is the drink to which I have been accustomed and—not too much of it; but, if you please, a little fizz will be acceptable."

I drank three glasses in rapid succession and found them good. He meanwhile nodded and winked with an ever increasing delight which I failed to understand.

"Now, my Nero, my Paris of Troy, my Judas Maccabæus"—he mixed up his names, but it mattered nothing—"there is saddle of mutton, with potatoes, cauliflower, currant jelly. More champagne? It's worth sums of money to see him. Curry? More champagne? Curry of chicken? Chicken curry of chicken, young Alexander the Great? Plenty of rice? Ho, ho, ho! Plenty of rice, he said; why, he is a Goliath—a Goliath of Gath, this young man!"



"Ho, ho, ho! Plenty of rice."

He really grew so purple that I thought he would have a fit of some kind, but the flattery pleased me all the same, and I went on eating and drinking as if I was only just beginning.

"Quail or heron-shoe—snipe, that is? He takes both, like Pompey. More champagne? Jelly, my lord Apicius, my modern Carnealia, apricot jelly? Cabinet pudding? He has two helpings of the pudding. King Solomon in all his glory never—— More champagne? A little hock to finish with? He takes his hock in a tumbler, this young Samson. Cheese—Brie—and celery. A glass of port with the cheese. He takes that in a tumbler, too, like Oh, king of Bashan."

I was really overwhelmed with the splendor of the dinner, the classical and biblical flattery, and the extraordinary gratification which my really enormous hunger caused this remarkable old gentleman. He clapped his hands; he nodded his head; he slapped his legs; he winked and grinned; he smacked his lips; he evinced every sign of the most unbounded delight. When I had quite finished eating, which was not before we had got through the whole list of courses, he gave me a bottle of claret, and watched me while I rapidly disposed of it. Then he produced from a sideboard, where I certainly had not seen it a moment before, a small cup of strong black coffee with a tiny glass of liquor. As for my own part, I hope I have made it clear that I dined extremely well: in fact, I had never even dreamed of such a dinner in my life. It was not only that I was half starved, but that the things were so good. Imagine the astonishment of a young strolling actor, whose highest dreams were of sufficient beefsteak, not of the primest part, at such a magnificent feed. I felt as if I had dropped unexpectedly into a fortune. I had.

"How do you feel now?" my host asked, a shade of anxiety crossing his brow.

CHAPTER II.

There was still the strange look in my host's eyes—a sort of passionate and eager longing.

"I am very well, thank you, sir, and more grateful than I can tell you."

"Hang the gratitude! Tell me if you feel any sense of repletion? Does the blood seem mounting to the head? Are you quite free from any giddiness? No thickness in the speech? It's wonderful, it's providential, my finding you. Such a windfall; and just when I most wanted it. Our blessings truly come when we least expect them."

This was strange language, but the whole proceedings were so strange that I hardly noticed it. Besides, I was extremely comfortable after my dinner and disposed to rest.

"Now," he went on, "while you are digesting—by the way the digestion is, I trust, unimpaired by drink or excess? Quite so, and what I expected in so good and so gifted a young man! Like an ostrich, as you say. Ho, ho! ha, ha! like an ostrich! It is, indeed, too much. Tell me, now, something, gently and dispassionately, so as not to injure your digestion, about your history."

I told him all. When I related my simple story he interrupted now and then with some fresh question on the growth, the endurance, the regularity of my appetite, to which I gave satisfactory answers. When I had quite finished he went to the table—I noticed then that all traces of the dinner had disappeared—and laid out a document, by which he placed a pen. Then he drew a chair, sat down in front of me and assumed a serious air.

"Come," he said, peremptorily, "let us get now to business."

I had not the smallest notion what the business was, but I bowed and waited. Perhaps he was going to offer me a clerkship. Visions of a large salary, to suit my expansive appetite, came across my brain.

"In your case," he began, "the possession of so great an appetite must be attended with serious inconveniences. You have no money, and a few hours you will be hungry again, you will endure great pain and suffering, greater than is felt by men less largely endowed with the great blessing—I mean with appetite."

"Yes," I said, "it is a great trouble to me, this twist of mine, especially when I am hard up."

He almost jumped out of his chair.

"Why, there," he cried, "what is the use of words? We are agreed already. Nothing could be more fortunate. Let us have no more beating about the bush. Young man, I will tell you of this nuisance. I will buy your appetite of you."

I only stared. Was the old gentleman mad?

"It is a strange offer, I know," he went on, "a strange offer, and you have probably never heard a more remarkable one. But it is genuine. I will buy your appetite of you."

"Buy my—buy my appetite?"

"Nothing easier. Read this."

He gave me the paper which he had laid on the table, prepared in readiness, I suppose, for me. It was as follows:

"I, Luke Lucraft, being in sound mind and in good health, and of the mature age of 24, do voluntarily and of my own free will and accord agree and promise to resign my appetite entirely and altogether for the use of Ebenezer Grumbelow from the day and hour of the execution of this deed. In return whereof I agree to accept a monthly allowance of £30, also to date from the moment of signature, with a sum of £50, to be placed in my hands. I promise also that I will carefully study to preserve by regular habits and exercise the gift of a generous appetite; that I will not work immoderately, sit up late, practice vicious courses, or do anything that may tend to impair the regular recurrence of a healthy and vigorous hunger."

Then followed a place for the signature and one for the witnesses.

"You see," he went on, "I ask for no unpleasant condition. I give you a free life, coupled with the simple condition of ordinary care. Do you agree?"

"I hardly know; it is so sudden."

"Come, come"—he spoke with a harshness quite new—"come, let us have no nonsense of that sort. Do you agree?"

I read it over again.

"Give me a little time," I said. "Let me reflect till to-morrow morning."

"Reflect!" His face flushed purple, and his bloodshot eyes literally glared. "Reflect! what the devil does the boy want to reflect about? Has he got a penny, a friend, or a chance in the whole world? I will give you five minutes—come." He rose up and stood before me. As I looked in his face a curious dimness came over my eyes; he seemed to recede before me; he disappeared altogether. When I heard him speak again his voice sounded far, far off, but thin and clear, as if it came through some long tube. "Luke Lucraft," it said, "see yourself."

Yes, I saw myself, and though outside of what I saw, I felt the same emotions as if I had been the actual performer in the scenes I witnessed.

I was standing where the old gentleman met me, starving still, and suffering pangs far worse than those under which I groaned at 3 o'clock. The day was advanced; the diners had all gone away, and the dining-room waiters were putting up the shutters. I spoke to one of them timidly. I told him I had eaten nothing since the morning, and begged for a plate of broken victuals. He looked in my face, called a brother servant, and they kicked me from the door. People were rougher in London fifty years ago. Then I shrunk away, and wandered somewhere among the winding streets and lanes of the old city. London at night was not so empty and deserted as it is now, and the streets had people in them. Some of them were well dressed—the wealthy merchants had not, even then, all left off living in the city; some were clerks going home; some were women out for an evening's walk. The bells rang out the hours from the city clocks, and I crept along the walls wondering what would become of me, and how I should find an end of my present misery.

Then I begged. Took off my hat and held it in my hand while I asked for something—anything—the smallest coin that would get a piece of bread.

The men passed me by with pitiless and unbelieving eyes. Heavens! if they had been hungry once, only once, in all their lives, they would never again have refused the petition of a beggar, even though he was the most lying mendicant who ever disgraced the words of charity which passed his lips. But they gave me nothing.

The women edged away from me and passed on the other side if I timidly pressed my chain. They had nothing to fear from me. At last I asked a girl. She was more unfortunate than myself, but she was not hungry, and she gave me a shilling.

Then I found a shop open, and bought a plate of meat. That spent—I saw myself slinking, ashamed and wretched, again along the cold and empty street. When I could walk no more I found myself in Covent Garden market, and threw myself under shelter of a roof at least, among the stalks and leaves and straw which littered the place.

I awoke early, and hungry again. I rose and resumed my miserable walk.

Hope by this time was dead within me: I could think of nothing but my intolerable hunger: could feel nothing but the pain which would not leave me: could look at nothing but food in the window.

I begged again, and begged all day without success.

It was a rougher time, that, than the present. More than one man laid his stick across my back with an impatient admonition to get to work, you lazy rogue. But I was too feeble to retaliate or remonstrate. Was there no charity in the world? I passed other beggars in the streets who looked fat and comfortable. People gave them money, but they would give me none. The time wore on, and my craving for food became intolerable.

I passed a stall which had strayed outside of baked potatoes. The owner had his back to me. I stole one. Yes, I stole one. No one saw me. He did not see me as I slunk past him with guilty face, and swiftly sped round the nearest corner to eat the stolen morsel.

What is the use of a single baked potato? Presently I returned to the same place with the intention of taking another. But they were all gone. I went on, looking for another provision shop. I came to a place where hot, sizzling sausages were bubbling in a pan over a charcoal fire. The shop stood at a corner. There was only a girl minding it. I deliberately walked on, took a sausage from the pan, hot as it was, and stepped out again before her astonishment even prompted her to cry out.

The time seemed intolerably long. All these scenes passed before me, not as the quick and steady thrill of the rapidly falling moments, but as if the agony and the shame were deliberately lengthened out.

Then came a third time when I stole, maddened by the dream of hunger. This time I was detected, pursued and apprehended. The misery and shame of the hour when I stood before the magistrate, in that horrible vision of a possible future, I cannot even yet forget. With this a constant sense of unsatisfied and craving hunger; a feeling as if hunger was the greatest evil in the whole world; a longing to get rid of it. Last scene of all, I was lying dead, starved to death with hot sun and cold, in a miserable, bare and naked garret.

By what black art did the old man do it? Did any such scene as this lie and he know it? I stood in front of some honest work, if only a wheel-barrow or carry brass.

"There is your income, young man"—there came up from the distance the voice of the tempter—"a gloomy prospect, a miserable life and a wretched ending. Now look on the other side."

The scene changed. I saw myself, but in an instant ease. My hunger had vanished: I felt it no more.

This time I was happy, bright and excited and cheerful. I remembered the misery through which I had passed, and the recollection added double keenness to my present enjoyment. It seemed as if I should never be hungry any more, and never feel the want of food. I was like a Greek god in my exemption from the common weakness of humanity. I was rich, too, and knew that I had the command, somehow, of all that money could buy.

I was sitting in a garden, and around me were troops of girls. I heard the rustle of their dresses, caught the laughter from their lips, watched the luster of their eyes, saw the moonlight dance among their waving locks, as they ran and played among the trees and flowers. One of them sat by me and sang to a guitar—

Life is made for love. Ah! why
Should its sweetness e'er be marred?
List! the echoes will not die.
Still the sweet word "love" to guard.

Naught but love. Oh! happy youth,
Free from need of baser thought,
Stay with us, and learn this truth,
Set with us, with music wrought.

Thine is love, an endless feast;
Beauty—sweeter far than wine;
Joy, from lower cares released—
Never star rose bright as thine.

[To be Continued]

A Poet's Precocious Offspring.

Juanita Miller, the 6-year-old daughter of Joaquin Miller, the poet, is an unusually interesting little maiden, gifted by nature with a truly remarkable memory. She can repeat, without changing or misplacing a single word, every line which her father has ever written. This is not done in parrot fashion, as would be the case with most children. Her declamation is clear, comprehensive and charming in every respect. She has a quaint manner and an odd way of making observations upon people and things which evinces thought far beyond her years. As a matter of course she is the special pride and admiration of her father, who never tires of descanting upon her perfections and achievements. Juanita and her mother are passing the winter with Joaquin Miller at his log cabin, beyond the Boundary and Sixteenth street, Washington.—Pittsburg Dispatch.

In 1885 only three American vessels, with a total tonnage of 2,139, passed through the Suez canal, while the aggregate number of vessels passing through it was 3,621, representing a total net tonnage of 5,864,963.—Foreign Trade Gazette.

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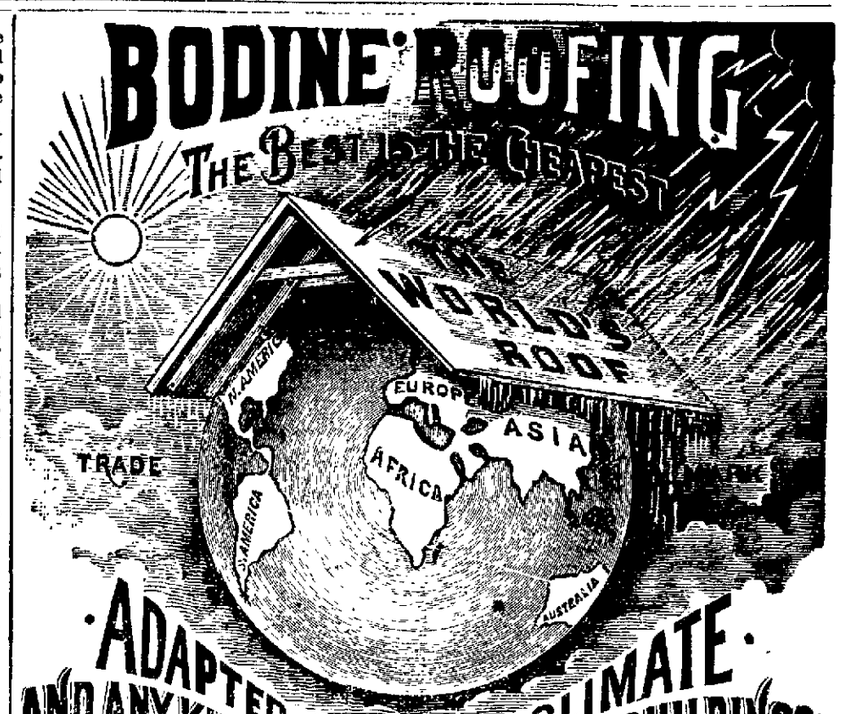

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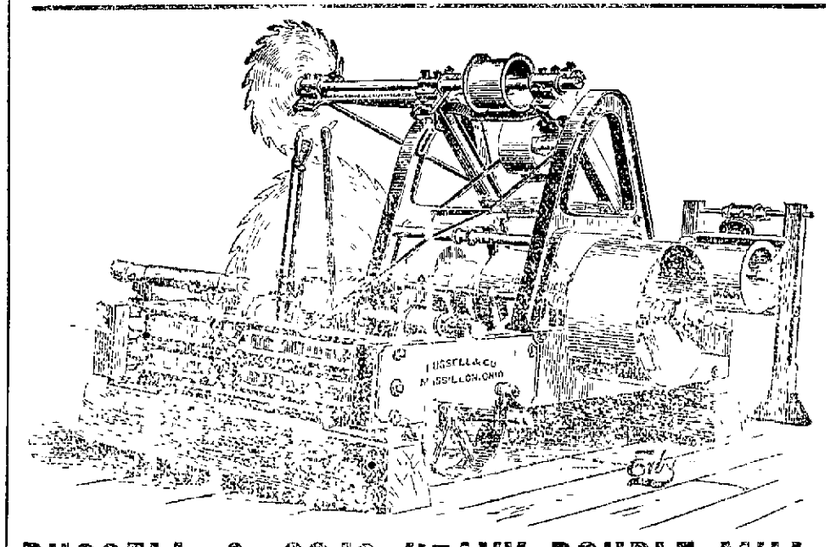

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scenting some fun, directed him to the general's tent, where Nelson had already retired for the night.

"He'll say he's not the quartermaster," explained the boys, "but don't you believe him. Tell him you know better, and you want none of his lying."

The lamb went into the lion's jaws. A row of heads was ducked out of the tents all along the line of the regiment. The soldiers were awaiting the denouement. The verdant noisily aroused the alleged quartermaster. There was a roar from the lion within. The lion demanded what was the matter.

"I want the quartermaster," said the verdant. "Ain't you the quartermaster?"

There was an explosion.

"I'm not the quartermaster," roared Nelson. "What do you come here disturbing me for?"

The civilian showed his courage. "Come now, none o' that," said he. "They told me you'd deny it, but I'll have none o' your blasted foolishness."

The general sprang out of bed and snatched his sword. "Come here," he exclaimed.

At that moment it was borne in on the civilian's mind that there was a mistake. He turned about with a jump, and made for the outside world as fast as his heels would carry him, Gen. Nelson after. A shout of laughter from a thousand throats greeted the civilian as he appeared, hushed in the twinkling of an eye when it was known that the general too was there.

Heads were ducked inside the tents with lightning rapidity, and all was silent as the grave in a moment. A solitary captain sat outside his tent, demurely enjoying the cool of the evening.

"Who sent that fellow to me?" demanded Nelson.

"I don't know," replied the captain.

Gen. Nelson was killed at the Galt house, Louisville. His manner had enraged Gen. Davis beyond all self control. Nelson, who was a very large and powerful man, had slapped Davis in the face. He is buried at Cave Hill cemetery, Louisville. His pall bearers were generals from Buell's army and soldier friends. His body lay in state awhile, and his own division attended the funeral in procession.

At Louisville Buell reorganized his scattered army. Thousands of new recruits came and they were assigned to the thinned old regiments, and these were filled. When ready to move once more against Bragg, Buell had an army of 100,000 men. It was divided into three corps, commanded respectively by Maj. Gens. A. McD. McCook, Thomas L. Crittenden and Brig. Gen. Charles C. Gilbert. Gen. Gilbert was a West Point graduate of 1846.

Practically Buell's chase from Murfreesboro, Tenn., to Louisville, Ky., had the appearance of a retreat. It was contended that he should have been more vigorous in action, that he should have forced Bragg to battle and driven him out of Kentucky. Halleck at Washington took this view of it and relieved Buell from command and put Thomas in his place the last of September. Thomas, however, remonstrated earnestly against this and the order was revoked. Thomas had not, at this time, confidence in his own power to handle a large body of troops.

The next day, Oct. 1, Buell took command again, with Thomas second, and once more began the hunt after Bragg. He had 100,000 men.

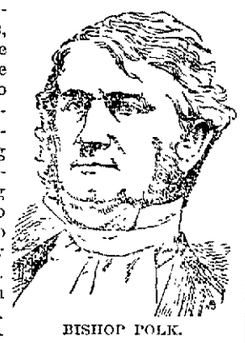
MARCHING THROUGH KENTUCKY.

We left Bragg at Bardstown Sept. 21. Oct. 1 he left Gen. Leonidas Polk in command at that town, and himself started to Lexington. Polk had orders to "slowly retire" to Bryantsville. Kirby Smith was at this time in the interior of the state with his army, waiting orders to join Bragg at Frankfort.

There really was a Confederate governor of Kentucky for a few days. Oct. 1 Bragg and Kirby Smith united their forces at Frankfort. Then Bragg was good as his word. He and Kirby Smith installed Richard Hawes as provisional Confederate governor of Kentucky. Bragg had set up a Confederate government in the state.

Richard Hawes had been a member of the United States congress. The Confederate government in Kentucky did not, however, last long. A week later it retreated swiftly southward, governor and all.

Bragg learned at Lexington, Oct. 2, that Buell had started after him again. Bragg's own army had been considerably increased by young Kentucky recruits, and his whole force in the state now amounted to not far from 65,000 men. Immediately on hearing of Buell's approach, Bragg wrote to Polk to come at once to Frankfort, by way of Bloomfield. Bragg looked for a battle with Buell. Polk was to prepare to attack the Federal army in flank and rear, while Kirby Smith should attack in front.



BISHOP POLK.

Polk decided not to obey the order, but to follow his original instructions to slowly retire to Bryantsville. Bragg then countermanded the order to attack that he had given to Smith.

During the last of September and first days of October, Bragg's army had been successfully and rapidly accumulating the spoils of war. Cattle, horses, swine and mules were seized without stint by Confederate detachments in various parts of the interior. At Frankfort a cloth factory was looted, and 1,000,000 yards of the famous Kentucky butternut jeans were taken. In some instances Confederate scrip was offered in payment for property seized.

Bragg had issued a proclamation to the Kentuckians on entering the interior of the state, in which he had said he must have the supplies of war wherewith to liberate them from the northern invader. To the ladies he said with poetic enthusiasm:

"Buckle on the armor of your kindred, your husbands, sons and brothers, and scoff with shame him who would prove recreant to you, his country and his God."

The "supplies of war" had been accumulating at Lexington. Bragg ordered a sufficient quantity sent to Polk at Bryantsville, and Oct. 7 ordered Polk himself to march to Perryville, Ky., with Cheatham's division. He was further to attack the Union army, rout it, and then join Kirby Smith at Frankford.

Bishop Leonidas Polk, of Louisiana, on the outbreak of the civil war, threw away his priestly cassock and donned the Confederate fighting gray. He had, however, been a soldier before becoming a bishop, having been graduated at West Point in 1827. He was born at Raleigh, N. C., in 1806. He was one of the most able and zealous of the minor Confederate generals. Wherever fighting was, there Bishop Polk was. He always declared, however, that when the war was over he would go back and be a bishop again. A British officer who knew him in the army wrote of the Confederate soldier bishop: "He is very rich, and, I am told, owns 700 negroes."

Gen. Polk commanded a division at Shiloh, and a corps at Chickamauga. His sense of his own dignity and importance sometimes led him to disobey his superior officers, as he did Bragg in Kentucky. For such disobedience at Chickamauga he was put under arrest, but was afterwards restored to command. He was with Johnston's army before Atlanta, in June, 1864, where a cannon shot from the Federal lines ended his career both military and theological. Bishop Polk was a man of imposing presence.

Oct. 8, 1862, Bragg's and Buell's armies knocked heads together at last and fought the

BATTLE OF PERRYVILLE.

This had been Buell's disposition of his forces after he marched out of Louisville, Oct. 1, with 100,000 men: Gen. Sill, with two divisions, the Federal left, marched against Kirby Smith at Frankfort. The rest of the army moved by different routes against Bragg himself at Bardstown.

There was a perpetual series of cavalry and artillery skirmishes with the Confederates after leaving Louisville, which kept Buell's army back and gave Bragg time to withdraw from Bardstown. Buell reached that place eight hours after his enemy had left it. Reports reached Buell from time to time indicating the direction Bragg had taken. He changed his line of march accordingly, now here, now there, till at length it seemed clear that Bragg was either at Perryville or Harrodsburg.

Oct. 7, Buell came within three miles of Perryville. There he found the Confederates in force. Gilbert's corps was with the Federal commander at this time. McCook's corps was at this time on the Harrodsburg road, and Crittenden's corps was on the Lebanon road.

Crittenden is a famous name in Kentucky annals. Senator J. J. Crittenden held in his time the highest political office his state could give him. He was an ardent Union man when the war began. He had two sons, Thomas L. and George B. Thomas entered the Union army, George B. the Confederate, and both rose to be generals. Thomas L., the Union Crittenden, Buell's corps commander, was born in 1819. He was United States consul to Liverpool in President Taylor's time. He entered the Union army in 1861, and in the fall of that year became brigadier general of volunteers. He served at many of the hardest fought battles of the war, such as Shiloh, Stone River and Chickamauga. In 1864 he was sent east, and commanded a corps there. He was a major general of volunteers, and, by brevet, of the regular army also. In the Buell campaign against Bragg he commanded the right wing of the Army of the Ohio.

GEN. T. L. CRITTENDEN.

During the night of Oct. 7, Buell ordered McCook and Crittenden at once to advance and form in line of battle on the wings. Gilbert's corps was the center. During the night also Buell had a sharp little fight for a creek whence to get water for his army. He obtained possession of the pools. This fighting was done on the Federal side by Col. Daniel McCook.

The battle of Perryville was begun on the morning of Oct. 8 by an attempt to drive McCook away from the precious water pools. It was repulsed, and in this preliminary fight a young Union division commander named Philip Sheridan distinguished himself handsomely.

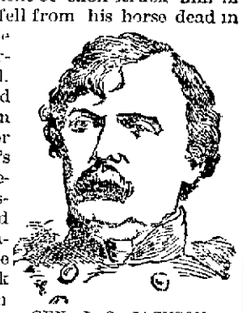
There was no more fighting till the arrival of McCook between 10 and 11 o'clock. He immediately found his divisions, Jackson's and Rousseau's, in line on Gilbert's left.

The battle of Perryville began in a fight for water. McCook's position was near Doctor's Fork of Chaplin creek. Rousseau's division advanced towards this creek to get water, when they were fired on by the Confederate artillery. McCook's line formed on Chaplin's Hills.

Of McCook's forces, Rousseau held the right, and Gen. Terrell's brigade of Jackson's division the extreme left. Starkweather's brigade was behind Terrell's as a reserve.

About 2 o'clock the Confederate Gen. Hardee came on to the attack with 16,000 men, the divisions of Cheatham, Buckner and S. R. Anderson. The Maxville road crossed Doctor's Fork immediately in front of the Federal line, and this was the point the Confederates aimed at.

The Confederates attacked first the extreme left under Terrell. There was a strong fire and Terrell's raw recruits wavered. Their division commander, Gen. James S. Jackson, rode gallantly to the front to rally them. In a moment a fragment of shell struck him in the breast and he fell from his horse dead in a moment. A little later and Gen. Terrell was also killed. The day would have been lost on the left only for Starkweather's brigade. These belonged to Rousseau's division, and with stubborn bravery they held the Confederates back after Terrell's men had been beaten.



GEN. J. S. JACKSON.

Gen. Anderson made a fierce attack on Rousseau on the right. The Federal brigades were commanded by Gen. W. H. Lytle and Col. Len A. Harris, both Cincinnati men. Lytle was the author of the poem "I am dying, Egypt, dying." The Army of the Cumberland society is erecting a monument to him at Cincinnati. Anderson's men far outnumbered those of Harris and Lytle, yet they held their ground till their ammunition was exhausted, when they fell back. Here the Federal Col. Webster was killed and Lytle was severely wounded. It was a very hot fight.

McCook had called earnestly for re-enforcements. Gooding's brigade was sent him from Gilbert's corps. It entered into the battle where Lytle's brigade left off, and fought hotly for two hours. A historic point of the battle of Perryville is Russell's house. About it the battle ebbed and flowed, and swayed back and forth. It was on the Federal line in the morning, at the ground occupied by Lytle's brigade. When that was driven back, Russell's house was lost. Gooding's brigade recovered the lost ground, and once more Russell's house was within the Federal line. But the brave brigade of Gooding lost one-third of its number and its commander himself was made prisoner.

Over on the left of Gilbert's corps, Gen. Sheridan had engaged in the fight early in the day, forced back the Confederate line and advanced his own. This line was assailed when the attack was made on Rousseau. Sheridan withdrew to a better position and pouted musket balls and canister shot into their ranks. But being hard pressed, Carlin's brigade from Gilbert's corps was sent to him in the nick of time.

This settled the fight. Carlin's brigade charged on the advancing Confederates, their line broke and they fell back. Through Perryville, Carlin pursued them, capturing prisoners and military supplies in the town.

Sheridan also pursued some distance, and then trained his artillery fire upon the Confederates, who were still coming up against the Federal left, and checked them. Darkness ended the fight.

Buell was not aware till night what heavy fighting had been done by McCook's division and Sheridan. He did not know what a large battle he had had upon his hands, with by far the larger portion of his troops not engaged at all. Crittenden's corps did not come up in time, and except one brigade did not take part in the fight.

The Confederate part of the battle was directed by Bishop Polk. Bragg himself was at Frankfort with Kirby Smith.

At Perryville Buell had 58,000 men, less than half of them being in the fight. He lost in killed and wounded 4,348. The Confederates lost 2,500; but Buell captured nearly 5,000 prisoners at Perryville during the days just previous.

Bragg's army at Perryville numbered between 35,000 and 40,000.

The Federal forces prepared to renew the fight next morning, Oct. 9. But that night Bragg and Kirby Smith united, marched their armies southeast through Harrodsburg and out of Kentucky altogether. They retired in good order, and took with them an immense quantity of supplies.

The last of October Buell was relieved of his command and Gen. Rosecrans put in his place. About the same time his command, the Army of the Ohio, was absorbed in the Army of the Cumberland, and thereafter formed part of it.

WHAT SHALL WE WEAR?

ENGLISH CROPS DIVIDE FAVOR WITH RIDING WHIPS.

Percale Night Dresses Especially Adapted for Traveling Purposes — Picturesque Yachting and Tennis Gowns Worn by Fair New Yorkers This Season.

The yachting and tennis gowns illustrated in the accompanying cuts were designed by Redfern and are described as follows in a recent issue of Harper's Bazaar.

YACHTING GOWNS.

In the first cut are shown two models especially designed for yachting costumes. One is quite a youthful gown; it has a red serge Eton jacket, a white cloth waistcoat with gilt cord and buttons, and a navy blue serge skirt with white cloth panels and a short apron. Gilt anchors of cord are on the white cuffs of the red jacket, and anchors trim the skirt on the hips and at the foot. The red straw sailor hat has a white ribbon band and bow.

The other costume has a blue jacket, skirt and cap, decorated with red anchors. The draped bodice is of white washing silk or of white wool, with a gilt belt and gilt buttons. The jacket is short and adjusted behind, but falls open in front in square tabs; it is lined throughout with red silk, which shows at the top when turned back.

In the second cut are shown pretty dresses designed more especially for tennis, though the costume that includes the white cloth sailor hat, with a blue ribbon band, is equally appropriate for yachting. In this the dress is made of blue and white striped serge or flannel, with a blouse waist of dark blue India silk or of surah. The jacket is of simple sacque shape, quite short behind, pointed in front, opening from the collar down. The lower skirt has wide pleats and the apron is deep and pointed.

TENNIS GOWNS.

The remaining figure shows a gown of white wool, with a surplice belted waist and plastron, belt, sash, and borders of blue and white striped wool or of washing silk. It can also be made of navy blue wool with jersey waisting of blue and white stripes. Quite dressy toilettes of white nun's veiling or of challie are made by this simple design and trimmed with Pompadour striped silks, or those with Roman stripes or metallic stripes, or else with the silk tennis scarfs that have tennis bats, stripes, etc., wrought in them.

Novelties for Fair Equestriennes.

With the widespread revival of horseback riding has come a number of pretty brooches in suggestive patterns, such as a horseshoe, a whip, a saddle, etc. English crops divide favor with whips among the fair equestriennes. Both whips and crops are out with decorative handles that cannot fail to attract universal admiration. Some have flat knob handles with etched ornamentation and oxidized finish; others show a remarkably pleasing combination of silver and ivory. On some of the handles the silver work is wrought into artistic forms, while on others a smooth surface is etched in odd designs.

Night Dresses for Travelers.

Night dresses made of fine percale in narrow stripes of two shades of blue, heliotrope or blue green, says Demorest, are novel and especially desirable for use when traveling, yachting, or sojourning at summer resorts, as they are much less conspicuous than those made of white material, and thus attired a lady is always prepared for any sudden emergency. Indeed there is hardly a suggestion of a night dress about these gowns, as they are laid in box plaits back and front, and have a ruffle about five inches deep around the bottom; so they could very appropriately be worn like any ordinary wrapper.

Crepe Stuffs.

Crepe stuffs are coming into very general use, crepe de Chine and crepe de Japon being the favorites, and are much used for overclothing. They are smooth, curled, etc. Especially fine are silk crepes with broad satin stripes, woolen crepes with embroidered silk bomb patterns. Cloth manufacturers and those of strong cotton goods are getting out some very handsome cashmere plaids. They are mostly on light ground, with many colored Indian stripes, crossed with satin stripes, and in small and large checks.

Fashion Notes.

A favorite corsage for sheer white woolens is the full belted waist, the fullness at the top being gathered on cords in the form of a pointed yoke.

The graceful Moorish jacket with Fedora front is a feature of many summer costumes.

Decided contrasts in color are features of the summer costumes.

The China crepes of the present season show small specks, dots or tiny oval figures.

Watered silk is fashionable and is used for skirts with lace or gauze draperies.

Everybody wears flowers; everybody carries flowers; everybody fills the house with flowers, and everybody sends flowers as souvenirs.

A joint of meat is said to keep much better if wrapped loosely in a cloth wet with vinegar and hung in a cool place in a draft of air. The cloth must be frequently wet.

AN EXCITING EPISODE.

WHAT TRANSPIRED AT THE WHEELING G. A. R. ENCAMPMENT.

The Great Parade and the Prominent Part a Mammoth Banner Played in the Procession — Governor Forakers and Wilson in an Exciting Discussion.

NEW YORK, Aug. 29.—The Sun's Wheeling, W. Va., special says: The great parade of the G. A. R. posts which wound up the annual meeting of the Society of the Army of West Virginia, in progress here during the past four days, came unpleasantly near ending in a row yesterday. Editor Taney, of the Register, threw across Market street, a 12x14-foot banner bearing a mammoth portrait of President Cleveland, below the picture being the inscription: "God bless our president, commander-in-chief of our army and navy."

The appearance of the banner created some feeling among the G. A. R. men, when it was placed in position. The feeling was deepened by an articles in Friday morning's Pittsburg Dispatch, which referred to the fire eating qualities of Editor Taney, and his willingness to see his entire office wrecked before he would remove the banner. The article further said that a few of the more hot-headed members of the G. A. R. had expressed a determination of tearing the banner down, or in the event of its remaining up they would refuse to march under it. This article created great excitement among the G. A. R. of Pittsburg, and when about two thousand veterans boarded the cars in that city there was a deep-seated conviction that something should be done to publicly show their feeling, and arriving in Wheeling it was decided that the big banner should be dodged.

When the head of the first division, composed of the Pennsylvania veterans, reached the Register office, Post No. 41, which led the advance, went squarely under the flag. The succeeding posts, however, crowded into the gutter to avoid passing the banner, and either trailed their colors or dropped them. As organization after organization went by in this manner the excitement in the great throng of spectators became intense, cheers and groans being alternately given and curses and epithets being hurled at the picture. Meanwhile news of what was going on was spread far and wide and Democrats in all portions of the city began to make their way to the scene. The streets were soon crowded with an excited mob. Democratic members of the G. A. R. began to tear off their badges and leave the ranks, while many officers of the marching posts hurried to and fro urging their men over to the side of the street and commanding the flags to be trailed.

The excitement reached its height when Encampment No. 1, of the Union League Veterans came up. The crowd had filled all the breath of the street for a square each way, leaving but a narrow lane along one curb for the column. The legion, 250 strong, struck a bee line down the center of the street, the officers in front clearing the way, and as they passed the Cleveland banner, with upright flagstaffs, many of their members took off their hats and saluted. In a moment pandemonium was let loose. The G. A. R. men filled the air with cheers and groans, while threats of violence were freely exchanged. The column passed on, however, without any blows being struck. During the remainder of the day the excitement was very great, though threats to tear down the banner were made on every hand.

At a great meeting of 2,000 people which immediately followed the parade an attempt was made to smooth over the matter. Governor Foraker said he honored the sentiment expressed on the banner, and hoped all would concur in it.

At 9 o'clock in the evening a highly exciting political incident took place in front of the McClure house, where Governors Wilson, of this state; Foraker, of Ohio, and Beaver, of Pennsylvania, were quartered. The Cathedral band of Pittsburg came down to the hotel to serenade the three strangers.

Governor Wilson first appeared on the balcony, and during his address took exceptions to the use Foraker made of the word "rebel" during his address at the camp fire in the afternoon. A. B. Hay, a prominent Pittsburger, championed Foraker and poured shot into Wilson.

Governor Foraker warmly defended the position he had taken, severely criticizing Governor Wilson. The latter replied hotly, and the result was that a heated debate was kept up between the two for over two hours. Beneath the balcony the streets were packed with veterans and Wilson's friends, each faction cheering wildly. Excitement was intense on all sides and cool heads alone saved a riot.

Improved Crop Prospects in Indiana.

CRAWFORDSVILLE, Ind., Aug. 29.—The drouth having been broken into by a good rain, and having gentle showers daily since, it has revived the grass and the fields of early and late corn beyond all expectation. Some of the fine fields of corn that the best farmers thought were past redemption have revived by the cool weather the past week until some of them are so surprised, and now think they will have ranging from thirty to seventy-five bushels in fields that they had given up as lost. It is wonderful what a change has come over the farmers, who are now smiling that were despondent, and were laying their plans to use their wheat to feed on and ship grain in from other points to fatten and carry their stock through the winter. Everything again looks promising now, if the frost stays off to give the early and late corn a good yield in this county, notwithstanding the severe drouth.

Postal Telegraph Changes Management.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 29.—On September 1 next the Canadian Pacific Railway company will assume the management of the Postal Telegraph company on the Pacific coast. The Postal Telegraph company has hitherto been managed by the Mackay interest. The Canadian Pacific had an equal interest in the lines with John W. Mackay, but the latter will on September 1 retire from the management. The lines extend from San Francisco to New Westminister, British Columbia, where they connect with the Canadian Pacific railroad lines.

Giant Powder Explosion.

EL PASO, Tex. Aug., 29.—Sixty pounds of giant powder exploded at the Union Powder company's works, eight miles above here, yesterday, injuring two men and destroying the building and machinery. The company has only been in operation one week. Dr. Smart, the company's traveling salesman in Mexico, was blown out out of the building and terribly burned. The other men injured were Mexicans.

Blown Up by Dynamite.

MOUNT VERNON, Ind., Aug. 29.—Thomas Lewis, while engaged in blowing up stumps with dynamite, on the farm of Mr. Zergeibe, about three miles west of this city, was very seriously injured yesterday morning by a premature explosion. He was blown several feet. His body is terribly bruised, and it is feared that he will lose the sight of both eyes.

Hay Fever CATARRH

Is an inflamed condition of the lining membrane of the nostrils, tear ducts and throat, affecting the lungs. An acrid mucus is secreted, the discharge is accompanied with a burning sensation. There are severe spasms of sneezing, frequent attacks of headache, watery and inflamed eyes,

CREAM BALM
A Positive Cure
HAY-FEVER

A particle is applied to each nostril and is agreeable. Price 50 cents at druggists; by mail, registered, 60 cents. Circulars free. ELY BROS., druggists, Owego, N. Y.

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THE NEW QUININE.

Science emerging from Darkness.

GIVES
GOOD APPETITE
New STRENGTH,
QUIET NERVES,
HAPPY DAYS,
SWEET SLEEP.

A Powerful Tonic
that the most delicate stomach will bear.
A SPECIFIC FOR MALARIA, RHEUMATISM, NERVOUS PROSTRATION,
and all germ diseases.

THE MOST SCIENTIFIC AND SUCCESSFUL BLOOD PURIFIER. Superior to quinine. Rev. Wm. Lucas, Rector Grace Church, Ravenna, O., writes "I cordially indorse Kaskine as being just what you claim, an excellent substitute for quinine, with none of bad effects. Mrs. Lucas had a serious form of malaria, and was confined to her bed for months. Kaskine had her up and around in a few days, and in a short time cured her."

Living in the malarial districts of Maryland I became a victim of worst forms of malarial fever. I drugged myself with quinine and other remedies without avail. I was greatly reduced when I heard of Kaskine. Its curative powers were a medical revelation to me. It cured me and I have not had a return of the troubles. (Prof.) J. D. Bird, B. A., Asst. Chemist, Maryland Agricultural College.

Letters from the above persons, giving full details will be sent on application.

Kaskine can be taken without any special medical advice. $1.00 per bottle or six bottles for $5. Sold by Morganthaler & Heister, or sent by mail on receipt of price,
THE KASKINE CO., 54 Warren St., New York.

PATENTS F. A. LEHMANN, Washington, D. C. Send for circular.

Try the Largest and Best Equipped Printers' Rollers Establishment in the United States.
D. J. REILLY & CO.,
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CAUTION—Do not let others lead you into buying worthless imitations, as this is the ORIGINAL COILED WIRE SPRING ELASTIC SECTION CORSET and money will be refunded to wearer after four weeks' wear, if not perfectly satisfactory.

For Sale by Ricks & Bro.

DEAFNESS Its causes, and a new and successful CURE at your own home by one who was deaf twenty-eight years. Treated by most of the noted specialists without benefit. Cured himself in three months, and since then hundreds of others. Full particulars sent on application. T. S. PAGE, No. 11 West 31st st., New York City. 17-11

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Dealer in Real Estate,

Offers for sale a long list of city property, etc., consisting of

Fine Business Property,
Well located Residence Property,
And Nearly 200 Splendid Building Lots.

All for sale on the most Reasonable Terms

Will Build Houses

for purchasers of lots when desired, giving long time for back payments. Remember these lots are scattered all over the city.

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If you make an application for increase of your pension through me, and will get three other pensioners to apply for increase through me, I will prosecute your own claim for one-half the usual fee. Write to me for my SPECIAL OFFER
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UNDERTAKER.

West Side of Canal Main Street,

Tutt's Pills

The dyspeptic, the debilitated, whether from excess of work of mind or body, drink or exposure in

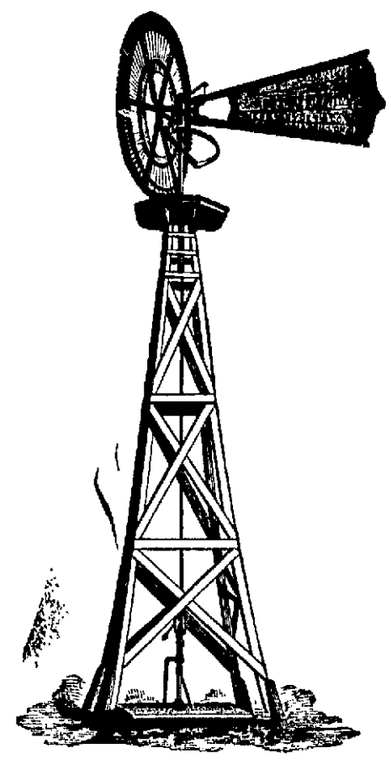
Malarial Regions,

will find Tutt's Pills the most genial restorative ever offered the suffering invalid.

Try Them Fairly.

A vigorous body, pure blood, strong nerves and a cheerful mind will result.
SOLD EVERYWHERE.

NOVELTY WIND ENGINES,



Especially adapted for pumping water, light running, self regulating in a strong wind.

Warranted to give satisfaction. Send for particulars and prices.

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MASSILLON, OHIO.

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DoubleStore
—IN—
Warwick's Block
IS A
Mammoth
Establishment.

Large quantities of goods at very interesting prices. Call and see us. You will always find us to the front on prices.
Respectfully,
HUMBERGER.

PUSH YOUR PENSION CLAIM!

FITZGERALD & POWELL, of Indianapolis, Ind., and Washington, D. C., with an experience of Twenty Years, are better prepared than ever to secure the allowance of Neglected, Abandoned, or Rejected Pension Claims for Soldiers of any War, or their Widows and Children.

No fee unless successful. Advice free.

If your claim has not been allowed, write to them.

If you are not getting as much as you believe the law allows, write to them.

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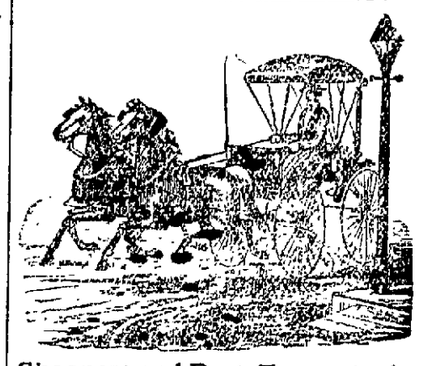

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Will treat diseases of all domestic animals, also perform all operations of surgery by the latest improved methods. Calls promptly attended to night or day. Residence connected with Massillon telephone exchange, also branch office at Z. T. Baltzly's drug store, where full information can be had at all times, with telephone privileges. Postoffice Sippo, O.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
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CHAPMAN.

Mrs. Lynn, of West Brookfield, enjoyed a few days visit with her sister, Mrs. Hodgson.

Mr. Henry Raymond, of Flushing, O., has returned to his old home again.

The semi-monthly pay was complied with last Saturday, and it works like a charm.

There was an old fashioned tea party last Friday given by Mrs. Geo. Williamson and daughter Sadie, at their beautiful home.

It seems that McBride's nominations from the Democratic party are like the stories in the New York Ledger, to be continued. Let the Republicans select a good Massillon man, and again place McBride on the political shelf, thereby granting him more time to look after the miners interests for which he is liberally paid.

We notice a great many newspapers are trying to make us believe that the Knights of Labor are falling off. O yes, they are falling off. So are the rotten apples falling off the trees.

The Canal Fulton high school building was properly dedicated last Monday in the presence of a large audience. Major McKinley made an eloquent speech for the occasion in the evening. Fulton has more than a handsome building. They have a No. 1 superintendent, with an efficient corp of teachers and a well disciplined lot of scholars to occupy the building. I. M. Tagart, the present superintendent, has held the position for twelve years, and has been absent but four days and a half from his post of duty during that time. The teachers' institute being held there this week, the Signal is issuing a daily with J. W. Kirk, jr., as city editor, Mr. Moke, as soliciting editor, and D. E. Reese, as sporting editor. This makes a heavy team, so look out for breakers this week. The fact that Canal Fulton is located in Lawrence township makes us country people look to her with pride and satisfaction, especially so from an educational stand point.

A sad accident occurred at the Youngstown Coal Co's mine last Monday, through which Thomas H. Jones lost his life. It seems that he with others was working in the west side workings of the mine, while some others were working outside when the latter being ready to put off a blast, gave the necessary warning to the men inside to come out until the blast went off. But the unfortunate, becoming bewildered, walked straight into the charge when it went off, resulting in his death in a few hours. Had the shot blown out the usual quantity of coal, death would have been instantaneous. The accident was purely accidental. The deceased leaves a wife and four small children, the oldest being seven years, in destitute circumstances. The company is doing their part of defraying the necessary expenses and bringing the family from Warren to this place.

The Massillon Stone & Brick Co. is building a dry house to hold two million brick which will be filled during the winter.

DALTON.

Misses Areta and Clara Miller are visiting friends at Sterling.

Miss Millie Quirmel, of Wooster, returned home on Monday, after an extended visit at the residence of Dr. Pope.

First class stories are afloat here, and some of a sensational kind.

Mrs. Eliza Gondy is dangerously ill at the writing, and her recovery is considered unlikely.

Mr. and Mrs. F. E. Horbach are visiting friends at Westerville this week. They expect to attend the State fair at Columbus.

M. F. McDowell is all O. K. It is another boy. All getting along well.

Miss Lou Eckhart attended the Institute at Wooster last week.

By the premature discharge of a self setting revolver, Fred Montbaron blew a hole through his index finger.

David Gallagher, of the G. A. R., was in town Wednesday to see his old comrade, George Slusser. It has been a year since their annual reunion.

The schools open here on next Monday, and the prospects are that a good attendance can be expected.

Mr. Fred Weiss, of Dundee, will take charge of the store of W. C. Eckhart, on Main street.

W. P. Hatfield will move to West Salem and make his home there.

J. P. Fiscus and wife, of Tycippus, Pa., visited John M. Fiscus here a few days. They were returning from Dakota.

There were some parties here last week one night from Lawrence who should have been arrested for destruction of public property. We hear our official knew of it, but did not do anything.

ELTON.

Orlando McFarren, V. S., is visiting friends in this neighborhood.

Miss Dora King is spending the week with relatives.

Mr. Dan. Boughman is suffering from a severe attack of sciatic rheumatism.

Mr. Wm. McFarren has been summoned to Canton to serve as petit juror.

Friends of Miss Mary Kouth, from Paul's, spent Sunday with her.

Domestic infelicity in Elton is increasing, the blighting cause of it all contin uing to flourish like the green bay tree, and holding forth seven days a week.

Rev. Mays is in from the East on a visit.

Mr. John Everts, who has been ill since his father's death, is improving.

"Aunt" Catherine Doty is lying very sick at the home of Mr. Peter Koehlor.

Our candidates were fairly represented at the Crystal Springs picnic—the other party equally so.

Owing to a mistake the Sunday school convention at Justus turned out to be a singing or musical convention, with the Rev. Slusser as director.

NAVARRE.

Mrs. Shorb, of Canton, is the guest of the Hall family.

Betha Miller, who has spent her vacation at Bolivar, returned home on Saturday.

Some mischievous boys threw the American Express Company's cart into the middle of the canal, Sunday night.

Miss Viola Goshorn has gone to Beaver Falls, Pa., to visit friends.

Mr. and Mrs. Wood, of East Greenville, O., were guests of the Weidman family, over Sunday.

Rev. O. W. Slusser will preach his farewell sermon in the U. B. church next Sunday evening: and also Rev. O. G. St. John, of the M. E. church, will preach his farewell sermon one week from Sunday.

It is not widely known, but the fact is, there was a quiet wedding in the west end a few days ago, and it don't require a Carpenter to spot the contracting parties.

Miss Ada Cecil is visiting Massillon friends.

John Warwick, on last Saturday night, caught five 'coons.

Mrs. Dinius and her three sons visited her brother Dave Dinius, of this place.

D. S. Souers is filling the editor's chair at the Independent office, this week.

A. C. Burrell, superintendent of the Wilmot schools, visited Navarre friends last Friday.

Miss Mamie Moke and Mrs. Simon Sheeb, of Massillon, came down over the Sabbath, to visit relatives and frinds.

Quite a number of the boys and girls of the Catholic denomination received their first communion, Sunday.

Mrs. Hattie Siffert, of Newcomerstown, is in town, called here by the illness of Frank Corl.

Miss Belle Rider returned from Cleveland on Friday, whither she had gone to visit the Sargent family.

Miss Nora Garver, who has been spending the greater part of the summer at Doylestown, returned home Saturday.

Thomas Thomas, J. E. McKean and the Misses Artie Hoagland and Anna Lake took in the teachers' institute, on Monday.

Will Smith, clerk in G. H. Cross's Gry goods store, came home, after a two weeks' visit with his parents at Wheeling, W. Va.

GROVE CITY.

Mr. William Hollinger is back from his western trip.

Mr. Charles Cupples has accepted a position in New Philadelphia.

Mr. John Weller will build a new barn.

Last Friday night the house owned by Joseph Stansbury, one mile west of Pigeon [illegible], was burned to the ground; the house was empty at the time. He will rebuild.

The report given in the American of the Bender barn, burnt at this place, is a mistake. The loss will not reach seven hundred dollars: the insurance is four hundred dollars.

Real Estate Transfers

For the last two weeks, reported by H. H. Trump, abstracter of titles:

Nancy McDowell to C. M. Spitzer No. 6-6, Minerva, $800.

Julia A Housel to W S Cowan, No. 3931, Canton, $300.

H H Shanafelt et al, Ella O Ewarts No 4076, Canton $625.

H H Shanafelt, Mary Ervig, No 4088, Canton, $4,075.

H H Shanafelt, Mary Han, No 4077, Canton, $625.

H H Shanafelt, C A Swanson, No 4076, Canton, $600.

E W Lawrence to W H Ramsey, land in Lexington township, $1,650.

W H Snyder to W P Kentigh 35 10-100 a. Osnaburg township, $2,281.50.

E E Beard to Caroline Beard, No 1571 and Pt. 1572, Canton, $3,000.

F A Wilson to A O Slutz lots in Canton, $4,300.

A R Castner to D A Sellers No 39, Hanes Add. Alliance, $1,350.

Sheriff of Stark county to E Teeters Pt. No 56, Teeters' Add. Alliance, $4,250.

J J Zerbe to Reuben Holl 16 29-100 a in Jackson township, $3,500.

J H Prince to Lewis Werstler land in Lake township, $850.

T B Albert et al to Curtis Sandals No 3145-67-8, Canton, $1,000.

Curtis Sandals to T B Albert et al Pt No 2698, $900.

J D Parkhurst to Frederick Nixon No 11 3 4 5 Weblo Add. Alliance, $600.

Julia A Housel to L E Pitz No 3865 Canton, $790.

P Chance to Petro & Wettach No 3405, Canton, $300.

F B Smith to J J Deal No 1053, Canton, $1,400.

H R Wise to G W Raff lot on North Market street, Canton, $5,000.

THE CITY COUNCIL.

THE USUAL QUANTITY OF PAVING ORDERED.

A Grist of Paving Orders!—About Tremont Street—Routine Business.

Mr. Clutz was the only absent member of the council, last night.

Ordinances accepting McClymond's and Ricks's additions to the city, changing the curb line on the south side of East Tremont street, regulating the keeping of gun powder within the corporate limits, and licensing opera houses, were each read a second time.

Hemperly & Jacobs offered to rent one room, south of the mayor's court room, for $5 per month. No action was taken. Messrs. Boerner and Volkmor stated that the rooms formerly occupied by the Independent Printing Company had been offered to the city at a reasonable rate and were preferable to the rooms in use. The clerk stated that the present quarters had been rented until April 1st. Mr. Jarvis moved that the matter be referred to the committee on city prison and police, to report at the next meeting.

John Schneider, whose house occupies a part of Muskingum street, magnanimously offered to move it and release all claim for a trifle of $300. Tabled indefinitely.

Resolution by Mr. Leighley: To grant Peter Sailer the privilege of occupying part of Erie street for building purposes. Carried.

Resolution by Mr. Leu: To have the Mayor issue orders to lay flagging, curb and gutter, to the residents of both sides of West Main street, from the east line of the Ft. Wayne railroad to the west limit of the C. L. & W. R. R. company's property. Carried.

Resolution by Mr. Jarvis: Ordering stone flagging on both sides of Hill street, from Charles to Main. Carried.

Mr. Liechley moved that Engineer J. A. Hanlon be authorized to make a survey of East Tremont street, where the lines are in dispute, and widen that thoroughfare to sixty feet. A lively debate followed, some thinking that fifty feet will be wide enough. Engineer Miller thought that he was sufficiently disinterested to make that survey himself. The motion was lost by a vote of four in the affirmative and three in the negative.

Mr. Oehler moved that the committees on streets and paving, with the assistance of the city engineer, run the stakes for a fifty feet street. Carried.

Resolution by Mr. Liechley: To allow the city engineer to order a book in which to record house numbers. Carried.

The street commissioner's report for the week ending August 27, amounting to $80.75 was accepted, and that sum was placed to his credit.

Mr. Jarvis moved that the street and alley committee be ordered to have the foot bridges on both sides of Main street river bridge painted. Carried.

Resolution by Mr. Liechley: To have the street and alley committee re plank the bridges across Sippo creek near Russell & Co.'s office, and across Newman's creek. Carried.

BILLS PAID.

American Hose Co.	$307 50
J. C. Pepper	50 00
G. Maier	50 00
T. Hagan	50 00
M. Elsass	50 00
G. M. Richardson	15 00
C. Baatz	10 00
George Rink and others	110 00

ANOTHER ENTERPRISE.

The Massillon Sporting Association is Organized.

A well attended meeting of all interested in field sports was held over L. A. Koons' store, for the purpose of organizing an association for the promotion of such matters in this city. It was decided to form a regular stock company, with sufficient capital to push the objects in view. Mr. Joseph Grapewine was elected president, and Mr. L. A. Koons, secretary and treasurer. The expectation is that as soon as possible a plat of ground which has already been selected, will be purchased and fitted up as a first-class driving park. The number of horse lovers in this city is fast growing, and the unfortunate demise of the old association has always been regretted. With young and vigorous blood in the new club, it is hoped that in all sporting matters this city will take the lead. It is too late this season to carry out all the elaborate plans, but it has been decided to hold a fall meeting. A fine program of foot and bicycle races is being prepared for this occasion, and announcements may soon be expected. This fall affair will be very trivial compared to the meetings which the club proposes to hold next year. A well managed association of this kind is all that has been required in this city, to bring it to the front, for there are few places where there are so many well posted horsemen.

The English crop of apples is under the average; the Canada crop is smaller than last year, while in Nova Scotia the crop is about two-thirds as large as it was last season.

It matters not the age of sufferers from colds, coughs or croup, "Dr. Sellers' Cough Syrup" is good for all alike. Price 25 cents. 5-41

PRANZINI GUILLOTINED.

THE MURDERER OF MME. REGNAULT PAYS THE DEATH PENALTY.

Desperate Fight Upon the Scaffold of Death—He Makes No Confession—Chamberlain Coming to America—A Speck of War—Various Other Foreign News.

PARIS, Sept. 1.—Pranzini, the murderer of Mme. Regnault, her maid and her maid's child, was guillotined at 5 o'clock this morning. He made no confession. Vast crowds waited about the place of execution during the whole of the night, and kept up a constant howling and yelling. The din was horrible. When the chaplain who was to officiate at the execution arrived at 4:30 a. m., the mass of people was so great that he was almost prevented from reaching the gate of the prison. Pranzini marched from his cell to the scaffold with a firm step and defiant air.

The executioner seized him, the murderer resisted and fought desperately, demanding that they let him alone. The executioners overpowered him and threw him upon the machine and in an instant had him securely bound. Immediately the terrible knife was started. It descended with horrible slowness at first, but then its motion quickened and the head of the murderer rolled into the basket. The mob outside became very disorderly during the progress of the execution.

Mr. Chamberlain Coming Over.

LONDON, Sept. 1.—Mr. Joseph Chamberlain expects to go to America at the close of the present session of parliament, and has decided to abandon his proposed visit to Ulster. The News, commenting on the appointment of Mr. Chamberlain as a member of the fisheries commission, says: "The appointment of the commission is an important fact, but that of the commissioner eclipses it in interest. That the government had an eye to its own advantage is a perfectly safe calculation. It was obviously desirable to have him out of their way. We congratulate him and the country, and felicitate him upon his clever escape from the toils of the Tories."

The Telegraph says that Mr. Chamberlain's board of trade experience will prove valuable to him in his capacity as a member of the board of control of fisheries, and that he is pre-eminently the man to unravel the technicalities of the matter and devise a reasonable settlement of the fisheries question, if such a thing is possible.

The Standard says that the fisheries commission is to include a member of the Canadian government.

Mr. Francis Sharp Powell, member of parliament for Wigan, and the earl of Dunraven will probably accompany Mr. Chamberlain to America as members of the fisheries commission. It is likely that Mr. Jesse Collings, member of parliament for Birmingham, will also be of the party; but in an unofficial capacity.

Will Bulgaria Also Accept?

ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 1.—The Novo-ti says that the porte has accepted Russia's proposal to send Gen. Ernroth as provisional governor of Bulgaria and Eastern Roumelia until a new sobranje shall legally elect a prince for the Bulgarian thrown. The paper adds that the porte is seeking the assent of the powers to the carrying out of the proposal, and that the sultan has guaranteed that Turkey will assist Gen. Ernroth to carry out his mission and supply him with a Turkish army if necessary.

Bonapartes No Longer.

PARIS, Sept. 1.—Prince Napoleon and Prince Victor have written to ex-Empress Eugenie asking to be excused from attending the transfer of the remains of Napoleon III and the Prince Imperial from Chiselhurst to Farnborough, on the ground that it would be impolitic for the father and the son to meet each other.

A Speck of War.

ROME, Sept. 1.—It is reported that English mediation in Abyssinia has failed. The Populo Romano says that September must not be allowed to pass without affecting a settlement of the difficulty, if not by mediation then by force of arms. It is stated that an expedition to Abyssinia is being prepared.

Wholesale Slaughter of Dervishes.

CAIRO, Sept. 1.—Information has been received here that the Kabbabish tribe recently defeated the Dervishes in the Boggara county, killing 1,360 of them. The Abyssinians are moving against the Dervishes. The Nile [illegible] high, and stan[illegible].

A Wonderful Oil Well.

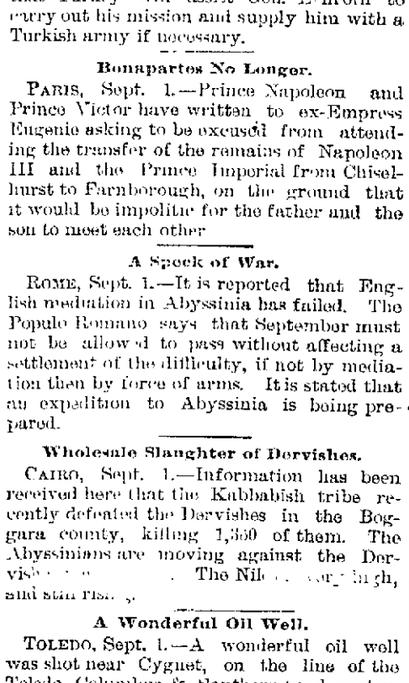
TOLEDO, Sept. 1.—A wonderful oil well was shot near Cygnet, on the line of the Toledo, Columbus & Southern road, yesterday. In three hours it filled a 900 barrel tank and the first twenty-four hours flowed 5,000 barrels. It is the largest well yet struck in the oil territory, and is creating great excitement. Speculators are rushing into the adjacent territory rapidly and many real estate transfers are being made.

Killed While Hunting.

YORK, Neb., Sept. 1.—James H. Meackam, a prominent map publisher of Detroit, was accidentally shot yesterday while hunting, and died of the effects of the wound shortly after.

Gas at Akron.

AKRON, O. Sept. 1.—Gas in paying quantity was struck at a depth of over 500 feet on North Howard street, within half a mile of the business part of the town.



Used by the United States Government. Endorsed by the heads of the great universities as the strongest, purest, and most healthful. Dr. Price's the only baking powder that does not contain ammonia, lime or alum. Sold only in cans.
PRICE BAKING POWDER CO.
NEW YORK. CHICAGO. ST. LOUIS.

THE CUBAN TROUBLES.

Reports of a Serious Uprising Generally Discredited.

NEW YORK, Sept. 1.—Cubans in this city do not think there is any far-reaching or in any sense important uprising in Havana. T. M. Ceballes, of the Spanish Transatlantic company, said that one of his steamships left that city on the 24th, and on that date there was no trouble there. The populace was aware that Acting Governor General Marin was determined to deal with the corrupt employes of the custom house after the most summary fashion, and the chief dissatisfaction was among those persons and such merchants as have profited by the illicit importation of goods. The volunteer soldiers are almost exclusively native Spaniards, who are in perfect harmony with the policy of the government. When Gen. Marin seized the stores in the Duana many persons were incommoded and indignant at not receiving their property and may have incited a few persons to riot, but the disturbance can be in no sense important.

Edward Molina, former editor of El Cronista, and at present secretary of the Spanish chamber of commerce in this city, was equally incredulous. He declared that the published dispatch from Key West was absurdly false. Acting Governor General Marin has taken advantage of his temporary authority to institute the reforms in the public service which were projected by Gen. Salamanca.

"It will be seen at once," added Mr. Molina, "how ridiculously untrue is the statement published to-day that the populace cried, 'Viva Salamanca,' 'Down with Marin.' Both men are in thorough accord and desire to regenerate Cuba by the same methods of reform. Smuggling has assumed such importance in Cuba that it has driven many of the better importing houses out of the business. There are houses in this city which send false manifests to Havana by almost every steamer. The riot, if riot there is, is a petty one, and will be easily subdued by the authorities."

To-day's Las Navedecles, the only Spanish daily in the city, publishes a communication from the Spanish chamber of commerce here to the Spanish minister of state at Madrid, in which his attention is called to the grave abuses existing in the customs of Havana, and the consequent injury to reputable merchants of New York.

DESTRUCTIVE FOREST FIRES.

Serious Loss of Property in Missouri and Illinois.

MEXICO, Mo., Sept. 1.—The whole county east of Mexico was on fire yesterday. The farms of W. F. Reed and Earl Cunningham were swept by the flames—taking fences, haystacks and everything coming in reach—and but for a cornfield which stopped the flames, thousands of acres would have been burned. The loss is very heavy. The fire caught from an engine on the Chicago & Alton. There has been no rain here since the 2d of July. Everything is parched, and this being a great stock county, they are suffering terribly from the effects. The prospects of stockmen in this county are not flattering.

General Black's Denial.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1. — Gen. Black commissioner of pensions, says he is not a delegate to the G. A. R. encampment at St. Louis, and hence could not present any

ROYAL

BAKING
POWDER
Absolutely Pure.
This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold to competition with the multitude of low test, short weight alum or phosphate powders. *Sold only in cans.* ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall St. N. Y. 5-18-o-r-p-nr-orinf

THE INDIAN WAR.

Chief Colorow Declares That He Will Not Return to the Reservation.

DENVER, Col., Aug. 31.—There has been no renewal of hostilities, but the Indians are angry over the death of a number of their men. The situation at Rangely is considered critical, and the force there has been largely increased. In the face of the arrival of the state troops a number of volunteers who are not under restraint have returned to Meeker. Four companies of colored troops from Fort Duchesne are hunting Indians, but Colorow has declared he will not go on the reservation. The Utes have added large accessions to their numbers, and those in front assert that fully six hundred of them are out. John McAndrews, the government herder, thinks this number is overrated, but it is known that seventy-three Southern Utes have gone north on a hunting pretext.

They have been very curious lately, and anxious to learn of the situation north, and should they join the others and become inflated with the war spirit they will materially strengthen the hostiles. In the recent engagement Kendall succeeded in depriving the Indians of 400 ponies, and these Colorow has demanded. He succeeded in running some of them off, but Kendall refused to surrender the others unless the Indians for whom he has warrants are delivered to him. This, of course, Colorow refused to do. The situation does not improve. Gen. Crook find that he will be compelled to use troops against both parties to enforce peace. He confessed when the disturbance began that he knew little of the Utes, and the fact that he has gone alone to settle the affair indicates that he has no conception of the magnitude of the task.

Thrown From a Buggy.

RIPLEY, O., Aug. 31.—Mrs. J. M. Gilliland, wife of the president of the Citizens' National bank, at this place, was thrown from her buggy and seriously injured.

Machinery Stopped By an Eel.

ENON, O., Aug. 31.—An enormous eel became entangled in the water wheel of a large paper mill at this place, and stopped the machinery for some time.

"The Sanitary Era"

Is a paper with a mission. Everything possible, pay or no pay, it will do to extend its "important embassy to man." Therefore any periodical or book in the world may be had of the publisher of the Sanitary Era as low as elsewhere, together with a year of the Sanitary Era, into the bargain — of itself about the best value for the times ever put into a secular publication for one dollar or any other price. Persons, lay or professional, who neglect the Sanitary Era, are keeping themselves in ignorance of unprecedented advances in sanitation, of which that paper is actually the only periodical pioneer. Semi-monthly: 16 pp: $1.00 a year. Wm. C. Conant, 34 Bond street, New York.

Useful and Hurtful Medicines.

There is a certain class of remedies for constipation absolutely useless. These are are boluses and potions made in great part of podophylin, aloes, rhubarb, gamboge, and other worthless ingredients. The damage they do to the stomachs of those who use them is incalculable. They evacuate the bowels, it is true, but always do so violently and profusely, and besides, gripe the bowels. Their effect is to weaken both them and the stomach. Better far to use the agreeable and salutary aperient, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, the laxative effect of which is never preceded by pain, or accompanied by a convulsive, violent action of the bowels. On the contrary, it invigorates those organs, the stomach and the entire system. As a means of curing and preventing malarial fevers, no medicine can compare with it, and it remedies nervous debility, rheumatism, kidney and bladder inactivity, and other inorganic ailments.

Send five cents to J. S. Martin, North Lawrence, Stark county, Ohio, for a sample of the **American Healing Salve**, good for man and beast, especially adapted for kicked or shoulder sore horses. Regular size, 50 cents per box. 45

An Ordinance,

To provide for the numbering of houses.

SECTION 1. Be it ordained by the City Council of Massillon, That all houses, stores and factories in said city shall be numbered by figures, at least two inches in height, attached to the front of said, stores and factories.

SEC. 2. That Main street and the Ohio canal shall be the base lines, from which said numbering shall be made; and that twenty feet shall be allotted to every number.

SEC. 3. That the City Engineer shall make a general survey along all streets in said city and shall provide each owner or occupant of premises in said city with a number or numbers for his or their premises.

SEC. 4. That as soon as any owner or occupant as aforesaid is provided with said number or numbers, such owner or occupant shall cause said number or numbers to be placed upon the front of the house, store or factory of such owner or occupant, and that any person or persons who fail to comply with this ordinance within ten days after having been provided with said numbers by the city engineer as aforesaid, shall upon conviction before the Mayor of said city be fined in any sum not exceeding [illegible] dollars.

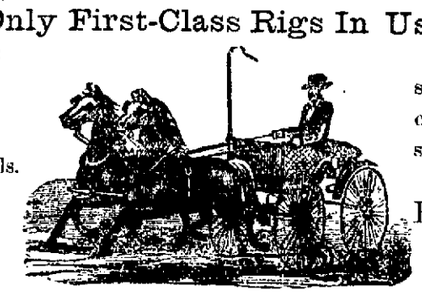
SEC. 5. That ordinance entitled an ordinance to provide for numbering of houses in the city of Massillon, passed February 17, 1875, is hereby repealed.

SEC. 5. This ordinance shall be in force from and after its passage and publication according to law.

PH. BLUENSCHEIN, President.

Attest: J. R. WHITE, City Clerk.

C. C. MILLER,
JEWELER!
es, clocks, jewelry, silverware, spectacles, gold pens, pencils, razors, toothpicks, violin strings, etc. Repairing promptly done.
37 EAST MAIN STREET.

A. D. VOLKMOR,
Livery, Feed & Sale Stable.
Only First-Class Rigs In Use.
Handsome Coaches For Weddings, Parties and Funerals.
A FULL LINE OF Fine Carriages and Buggies.

A horse shoeing shop is managed in connection with the stable.
Horses Bought and Sold.
No. 15 Factory Street, Massillon, Ohio.

West MASSILLON COAL Co.,
P. SONNHALTER & CO., Prop'rs,
Miners of the finest quality of Massillon coal, best quality of Massillon lump and pure nut for cook stove use.
Coarse and fine slack for base burners
City Office at C. Warth's Grocery, West Main Street. City Telephone 28.
City Agent and Collector, CHRIS. LUCIUS. Bank Telepho ne 6

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